

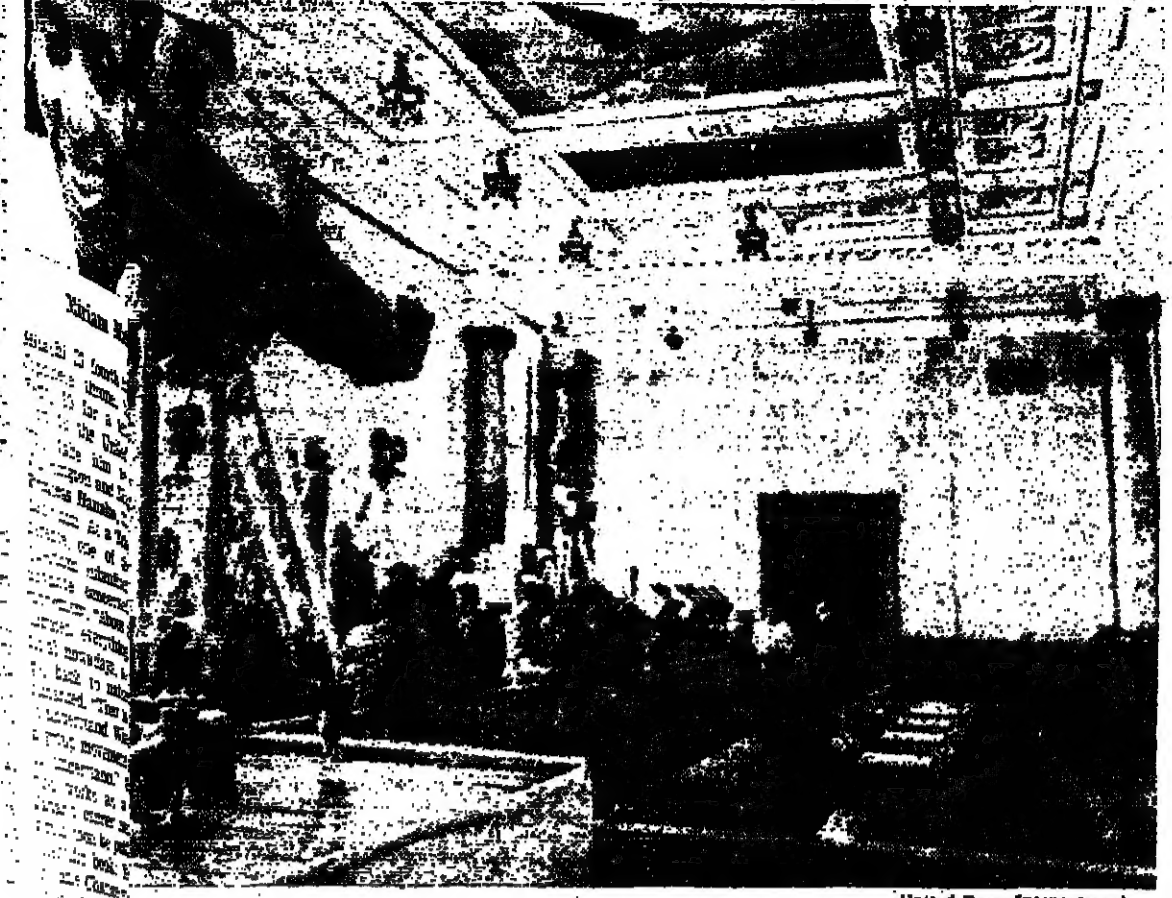


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UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
PONED—Newsmen and television cameramen waiting in vain in former Allied of Council building yesterday in Berlin for signing of the four-power agreement. The Big Four Ambassadors were to sign at table on right.

Big 4 Delay Signing of Berlin Pact Work on Uniform German Version

By David Binder

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (NYT)—The Big Four ambassadors ran afoul of what Mark Twain called the "awful German language" today in their attempt to issue a uniform translation of their accord on Berlin. This delayed their signatures on the documents by at least 24 hours.

Signing of the pact had been scheduled for 1 p.m. in the neo-classical West Berlin building that housed the Allied Control Council after World War II.

Television and newspaper cameras were mounted in the first-floor room that once served as Prussia's supreme court hall. Klieg lights blazed and a horde of journalists pressed against the gold-painted wooden barriers.

Minutes before the appointed hour a spokesman of the presiding French ambassador came out and said: "There will be nothing at 1 p.m."

The trouble arose over differing German translations from the official versions in English and Russian of the accord reached by the four-power ambassadors on Aug. 23 after nearly 17 months of negotiations aimed at defusing the postwar Berlin powder keg.

Bonn Pica Accepted

The last-minute demand for a uniform text was made early yesterday morning by Egon Bahr, the state secretary in Willy Brandt's Bonn chancellery, who has played the key West German role in the parleys leading to the Berlin accord.

Mr. Bahr based his demand on the argument that conflicting German translations of the pact in Bonn and East Berlin could cause damaging "controversy" in the Federal Republic, where the powerful conservative parliamentary opposition is poised to pounce on the least discrepancies in Mr. Brandt's policy of rapprochement with the Soviet bloc.

The three Western Allies acceded to his demand and three working groups were set up in Bonn, West Berlin and East Berlin to draw up an agreed German translation.

Language and legal specialists of the four powers as well as the two German states spent all yesterday and most of the night trying to match the English-to-German and Russian-to-German versions of the text. Couriers rushed back and forth through the wall that has divided Berlin for the last 10 years and sides were telephoning Moscow, Washington, Paris, London, Bonn and East Berlin well into the morning hours.

Vital Aspects Involved
According to highly placed sources, the impasse concerned some of the most vital aspects of the Berlin agreement. "It is a colossally important," said one of Mr. Brandt's senior aides.

One disputed phrase was "transit traffic" in English, to describe the movement of civilian goods and persons on the land routes between West Berlin and West Germany. The East Germans wanted to eliminate the German equivalent of "traffic" so as to take advantage of the international legal usage of "transit" as a noun, rather than an adjective—meaning movement across alien territory. The Western side won on this dispute during the day.

The specialists resumed their comparison work at 8 p.m. and are expected to finish tomorrow.

Mr. McCloskey declined to discuss whether he detectors, or polygraphs as they are technically called, were used. It was confirmed, however, that the instruments, which measure human reactions to questions, were employed in interrogations concerning disclosure of information about U.S. bargaining positions in the secret strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) with the Soviet Union, now under way in Helsinki.

Mr. McCloskey said in answer to questions that "we have co-operated with agents of the Justice Department who have undertaken investigations within the department at the same time that agents also were doing the same in other agencies of the government with reference to stories in which sensitive information was disclosed on an unauthorized basis."

"I am not in a position to get into detail on the anatomy of that kind of investigation," he said. He said these investigations have been conducted with the "full approval and concurrence" of Secretary of State William F. Rogers.



ASSOCIATED PRESS
BOMB—British soldiers halting traffic in Belfast yesterday while smoke billows from bombed parking garage, rear. Building was racked by four explosions.

37 Persons Hurt As Bombs Panic Center of Belfast

BELFAST, Sept. 2 (AP)—Four terrorist bombs blasted a Belfast office and a multi-story garage-office building today, wounding 37 persons and plunging the center of this capital into chaos.

At least 21 of the injured were women. No victims were seriously hurt.

The bombs, believed planted by the outlawed Irish Republican Army, ripped through the Glenside Street headquarters of Northern Ireland's ruling Unionist party and the nearby Bedford House, a car-park building which also houses government community relations offices. That government agency was set up after the 1969 violence, in an attempt to ease the province's Protestant-Catholic feuding.

Screaming victims, bleeding from wounds inflicted by flying splinters of glass, were given first aid at the new, plush Europa Hotel across the street from the party offices, while ambulances battled through midday traffic jams to reach the scene. Windows were shattered in the hotel.

The blasts created an atmosphere of panic in Belfast, where a youth was killed and several secretaries were seriously hurt in an explosion last week at the offices of the Northern Ireland Electricity Board.

Belfast Lord Mayor Joseph Cairns immediately sent a telegram to British Prime Minister Edward Heath, urging him personally to make an on-the-spot assessment of the situation in this city.

Heath Cabinet Meets

Mr. Heath—who is to have crisis talks on Ulster next week with Irish Republic Premier Jack Lynch—was discussing Northern Ireland with other British ministers at an hour-long cabinet meeting in London.

There was no statement after the cabinet session, which reviewed the sudden upsurge of Ulster violence that has resulted in 31 deaths since the Northern Ireland government last month imposed internment without trial on terrorist suspects.

[Northern Ireland's Prime Minister Brian Faulkner and his cabinet were meeting in emergency session following the wave of bombing today, Reuters reported.]

[It noted that the headquarters building of the Unionist party was the target a few weeks ago of another bombing plot. The bomb was found and defused.]

[Mr. Faulkner later said the explosions were the work of "sub-human animals," Reuters reported.]

[The added: "I cannot conceive of any person with a Christian outlook involving himself in this kind of activity."]

[I sincerely hope that good may come out of such appalling evil in that these dreadful acts will show everyone in Ireland, and I emphasize in the whole of Ireland, what disgusting people there are in the organizations responsible for these terrible deeds in Northern Ireland.]

In Dublin, Premier Lynch is (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

S. Court Refuses Request to Halt Nixon Freeze; Second Hearing Set

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—A federal judge today denied a request for a court order to halt the Nixon administration's wage-price freeze.

Aubrey E. Robinson Jr., at the constitutional question raised by four Catholic university professors in their "substantial" but held in the basis of information with him thus far he has addition to hear their case.

Five lawyers for the professors filed additional information on the question of Nixon's freeze. At that time, Judge Robinson said, he will decide if or not to convene a three-judge panel to look at constitutional questions.

Robinson announced his ruling from the bench following a long hearing on the first challenge to the administration's new economic policies in a court.

Question of whether or not the freeze had jurisdiction seemed to be on whether or not the freeze could prove that they had irreparable damage to economic stabilization.

Robinson authorized the freeze, said Nixon's executive order which carried it out.

Administration's economic announcement by President Nixon on Aug. 15, have been in effect since that time.

Robinson said the freeze was not a "new" economic policy, but a continuation of the freeze on wages and prices, which was first on which a hearing had been held.

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Including State Department

FBI, Using Lie Detectors, Investigates News Leakage

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (WP)—FBI agents used lie detectors to question State Department officials recently in an interagency investigation of news "leakage" of security information, it was established today.

State Department press spokesman Robert J. McCloskey acknowledged at a news briefing that Justice Department agents investigated inside the State Department and "other agencies," Mr. McCloskey said. "This has happened from time to time . . . when certain information is published from unauthorized sources that is judged to be 'harmful to the national interest.'"

This is the first time since the era of the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy in the early 1950s that such a practice in the State Department has come to public attention. Many State Department officials are themselves concerned about the intimidating effect of the procedure, and insist it is limited and is no revival of that inquisitorial period.

Mr. McCloskey said in response

to questions that State Department officials have been advised with renewed emphasis recently "to use their common sense and discretion" in talking with newsmen about sensitive security subjects. But he denied that any "written instructions" have been circulated to restrict press contact with officials.

"We are not trying to restrict access by newsmen," he said emphatically.

Reports and rumors of the investigations at the department have spiraled behind the scenes, however, to the consternation of many ranking officials who are concerned that the inhibitions, real or exaggerated, will damage morale and operations.

Mr. McCloskey declined to discuss whether lie detectors, or polygraphs as they are technically called, were used. It was confirmed, however, that the instruments, which measure human reactions to questions, were employed in interrogations concerning disclosure of information about U.S. bargaining positions in the secret strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) with the Soviet Union, now under way in Helsinki.

Sources said that a relatively "small number" of employees were involved in the interrogations by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents. This group, it was said, in turn was narrowed down to a smaller number, "about three or four." They were reportedly asked if they would submit to the polygraph tests, "voluntarily" to do so, and "keep up clean," in effect, apparently clearing the State Department of responsibility for the "leak" in this case.

The degree of voluntarism actually involved in such circumstances is often an open question, officials concede. Investigations of this kind often have a dual purpose—to attempt to find the "leaker," and to serve warning on all others.

Mr. McCloskey said in answer to questions that "we have co-operated with agents of the Justice Department who have undertaken investigations within the department at the same time that agents also were doing the same in other agencies of the government with reference to stories in which sensitive information was disclosed on an unauthorized basis."

"I am not in a position to get into detail on the anatomy of that kind of investigation," he said. He said these investigations have been conducted with the "full approval and concurrence" of Secretary of State William F. Rogers.

A Signal of Acceptance

Russia Plays Up Assurance By Rogers on China Contacts

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Sept. 2 (NYT)—The Soviet Union gave prominence today to Secretary of State William F. Rogers's assurance that the United States does not want its contacts with China to jeopardize its continuing dialogue with Moscow.

The attention given by Soviet media to Mr. Rogers's speech on Tuesday in Houston to the American Legion convention was seen here as an indirect signal that, for the time being at least, Moscow is willing to give Washington the benefit of the doubt about the implications of its policy toward China.

Both Pravda and Izvestia, the leading Soviet papers, printed a 600-word Tass press agency dispatch today to Secretary of State William F. Rogers's assurance that the United States does not want its contacts with China to jeopardize its continuing dialogue with Moscow.

He sought to ease Soviet apprehensions that Washington's efforts to normalize relations with China might be directed against the Soviet Union, noting that the Soviet press had expressed some concern over the invitation to President Nixon to visit Peking.

"Mr. Rogers touched on the forthcoming visit of President Nixon to China," Tass said. "He described it as a dramatic step toward the establishment of contacts with the government of the People's Republic of China. Mr. Rogers said that the United States was striving to improve relations with the People's Republic of China. He said that ideological differences with the P.R.C. remained, of course. Her attitude toward the United States reflected, as before, hostility and suspicion."

Tass said that Mr. Rogers had asserted that "normalization will not be easy or quick."

"Referring to Mr. Nixon's pronouncements, Mr. Rogers claimed that the U.S. policy vis-a-vis China was not conceived as a means of giving up serious negotiations with the Soviet Union on questions of common interest," Tass reported.

SALT Talks Noted
"Rogers said there was no reason for the United States not to try to improve its relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. He noted specifically that great importance is attached in the United States to the Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of armaments."

Until earlier this year, direct telephone service to mainland China had been suspended for more than 20 years—ever since the Communists took control. When the American table tennis team traveled to China this spring, communications through Tokyo and Paris were established temporarily.

Red China Agrees To Phone Linkup For Nixon's Visit

TOKYO, Sept. 2 (UPI)—China has agreed to establish indirect telephone communications with the United States, apparently in preparation for President Nixon's trip.

Kokusen Denzoku Denwa, the Japanese telephone and telegraph company, said today that Peking had agreed to the indirect line, scheduled to go into service tomorrow, in response to a query from the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., which was making communications arrangements for Mr. Nixon's forthcoming trip.

KIDD said that the service would only be temporary.

Until earlier this year, direct telephone service to mainland China had been suspended for more than 20 years—ever since the Communists took control. When the American table tennis team traveled to China this spring, communications through Tokyo and Paris were established temporarily.

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Speaks on TV, Radio

Thieu Sees Election as Test Of Public Confidence in Him

By Alvin Shuster

SAIGON, Sept. 2 (NYT)—President Nguyen Van Thieu told the South Vietnamese people tonight that he viewed the Oct. 3 presidential voting as a test of public confidence in his administration even though only his name would be on the ballot.

He did not say what yardsticks he would use to measure the public's support or lack of it. He said, in effect, that in the absence of any opposition candidates he would be the judge of the meaning of the results. The election is scheduled for Oct. 3.

If he felt that the voting showed a lack of confidence in his presidency, he said, "I will not accept another four-year term." Otherwise, he said, he would begin his second term and "continue to seek peace for the people."

"The fact that there remains only one candidate is no firm logical basis for postponing the election," he said. "As president, I have the duty to respect the constitution and the law and to organize the election on the date specified by law."

"I had wished that there would be more than one candidate in the election so that the people would have an opportunity to choose between my policies and the policies proposed by other candidates. That now has proved to be impossible. That is regrettable."

Speaking to the nation on radio and television, Mr. Thieu put the blame for the election crisis on retired Gen. Duong Van (Big)

Minh and Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky, who withdrew from the presidential race on grounds that Mr. Thieu had embarked on election-rigging. He accused Gen. Minh and Mr. Ky of "slandering and insulting all national institutions and even myself."

Referring to their charges of election-rigging, Mr. Thieu said his two potential challengers were seeking to distract public attention, sow panic among the people and create a bad impression in Vietnam and overseas. He said Gen. Minh and Mr. Ky had "presented a view of the situation in a way that is most profitable to them."

Paris Peace Talks Put Off a Week

PARIS, Sept. 2 (UPI)—The 128th session of the deadlocked Paris peace talks was postponed from today to next Thursday because of the North Vietnamese national holiday.

Hanoi's chief negotiators at the talks, Xuan Thuy, proposed the postponement at the Aug. 26 session. The talks were last postponed for a Roman Catholic holiday, Ascension Day, in late May. Other postponements have been for tactical moves on the part of delegations.

The four delegations—representing North and South Vietnam, the Viet Cong and the United States—first met on Jan. 25, 1969.

ASSOCIATED PRESS
SPEECH—French President Georges Pompidou escorted by a congress aide yesterday at the 59th Conference of Interparliamentary Union at Versailles. (Story, Page 3.)

Arms Study in London

Soviet Said to Lead U.S. 50% In Land-Based Missile Total

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON, Sept. 2 (WP).—The Soviet Union has almost half again as many land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles as the United States, and is building ballistic missile nuclear submarines at a rate that will wipe out the present American lead in submarine-launched weapons—856 to 350 by 1974, an authoritative study said today.

It added that the Soviet Union has about 30 of the new Y-class nuclear submarines and is building them at the rate of seven or eight a year.

The study reports that the United States has apparently made no effort to increase the number of its land-based missiles—1,054—but has continued

to replace Minuteman-1 missiles with the Minuteman-3, each of which carries three independently targeted warheads. Some 500 of them are to be deployed, under present plans, by 1975.

First Sub Operational

The United States has also begun to deploy the Poseidon submarine-launched ballistic missile, each with 10 independently targeted nuclear warheads. The first submarine equipped with them became operational earlier this year.

Completion of the program to convert 31 U.S. nuclear submarines to the new weapons system will raise the total number of warheads deliverable by the submarine force from about 1,500 now to more than 5,000. They could attack about 5,000 targets, the study said.

Having surpassed the United States by about 50 percent in the number of intercontinental missiles with 1,610, the Soviet Union seems to have slowed further deployment of them and "may have reached, or be approaching, a planned level," the study reports.

But a number of underground missiles of a new type has been observed, which are probably designed to add protection for existing missiles, especially for the large SS-9, with a multiple warhead cluster. The Soviet Union now has 280 operational SS-9s, the study declares.

Bomber Strength Down

In contrast to the buildup of their offensive missile forces, both Russia and the United States have continued to let their strategic bomber strength dwindle.

But, the study believes, the effectiveness of the American bombers is likely to be greatly increased by the introduction of a new attack missile with an effective range of 60 to 75 miles. Each B-52 could carry 34 of them, and the proposed B-1 bomber would carry 32.

Thus, "the total number of nuclear weapons deliverable by the American strategic bomber force is...likely to rise sharply in the next five years. The Soviet Union has shown no apparent interest in matching this particular effort."

It has devoted a great deal more effort than the United States, however, to territorial air defenses. It deploys some 10,000 anti-aircraft missiles and 3,000 intercepter aircraft. It seems to be testing an improved anti-ballistic missile and may be ready to begin installing it.

Report on China

Reporting on military developments elsewhere, the study said that China is improving its military production, but of its 140 divisions only five are armored and their mobility is limited. The navy and air force account for about 10 percent of its total armed forces of 2,800,000, as compared with 30 percent in the Soviet Union.

China appears to be building one nuclear-powered submarine and may have enough fissionable material for about 120 nuclear and atomic weapons. It has deployed about 20 operational missiles of medium range (1,000 miles) in northeastern and northwestern China, and has brought a new missile site into use in Manchuria, allowing for flights of up to 2,000 miles into the Sinkiang desert. This suggests the development of an intermediate-range missile.



Lady Annabel Goldsmith



John Skelton

Greece to Try 4 Accused in Escape Plan

ATHENS, Sept. 2 (AP).—A young American arrested by Greek military police Tuesday for his involvement in an alleged plot to free the would-be assassin of Premier George Papadopoulos, was identified today as a student of theology working for a group sponsored by the World Council of Churches.

John Skelton, 28, was arrested with three other persons, including Lady Annabel Goldsmith, 55, widow of Alexander Fleming, the discoverer of penicillin, a Greek-American woman and a Greek youth.

A Greek government spokesman said last night that all four would be court-martialed for their part in the plan to help Alexander Panagoulis, 32, escape from his jail in an Athens suburban military police training center.

Panagoulis was condemned to die before a firing squad three years ago after his unsuccessful attempt to blow up Mr. Papadopoulos' car on an Athens seashore road in August, 1968. His execution was stayed, however, after a world outcry.

A spokesman for the church council here said Mr. Skelton has been studying at Athens University theological school for two years on a scholarship from his church in Yardley, Pa. He said Mr. Skelton, a Presbyterian, was also serving as honorary secretary-general of the Fraternal Workers' Retreats Committee, a group sponsored by the world church body.

Meanwhile, American consular authorities have asked to see Mr. Skelton and Mrs. Athina Psychogiou, who has dual nationality. British consular authorities are also looking into the affair, since Lady Fleming has British and Greek citizenship. A British source said that the "entire affair is extremely sensitive and efforts are under way to see what assistance we can offer her."

Vatican Aides Optimistic on Russian Ties

Easier Life Is Sought For Soviet Catholics

By Don M. Larrimore

ROME, Sept. 2 (WP).—There is striking optimism at the Vatican about future relations with the atheistic government of the Soviet Union, which still only barely tolerates the existence of the Roman Catholic religion of 25 million of its inhabitants.

Pope Paul VI has now achieved a foot in the Kremlin door by working two separate avenues: the avowed Soviet desire for peace and ecclesiastical contact with the government-approved Russian Orthodox Church.

The Rev. Pedro Arrupe, the Jesuit superior general, has just been to Moscow at the invitation of Metropolitan Nikolai of Leningrad. On one of the metropolitan's visits to Rome, Pope Paul called him "our dear Nikolai, so patient and so good."

Father Arrupe insisted that his four-day trip to Moscow, Leningrad and the Zagorsk Monastery was strictly religious and ecclesiastical, with no political talks arranged.

Expected Course

But there was nothing to prevent him from conveying Pope Paul's latest thinking to the Kremlin through his Orthodox hosts. And, as a noted papal troubleshooter, he visited the Rev. Daniel Berrigan, S.J., in Danbury prison this spring—Father Arrupe would also be expected to look into the plight of Roman Catholic clergy in the Soviet Union.

This week, the Italian news agency, ANSA, cited "anonymous information" reaching the Vatican that among the priests imprisoned in the Soviet Union are several Jesuits. Of particular concern to Pope Paul is the fact that two Roman Catholic bishops are under detention and another is in enforced "internal exile."

The bulk of the Roman Catholics live in Lithuania, where they number 25 million, or 80 percent of the population.

Appeal to Kossygin

Two years ago, 40 priests in the Lithuanian Republic sent Premier Alexei N. Kossygin a dramatic appeal for restoration of religious liberties, claiming that "the Roman Catholic Church in Lithuania is condemned to death" by forced reduction of clergy, impediments against baptism, a ban on church Catholics preparing children for first communion and terrorism against students who attend church.

No notable improvement has resulted, but the Kremlin did permit the three active bishops to visit Rome this May.

In Estonia, where an estimated 400,000 Roman Catholics live, the situation is much the same. The remaining half million Soviet Catholics live mostly in areas of prewar Poland now incorporated in Belorussia, and the Ukraine.

Belorussia has 80 Roman Catholic priests but no bishop. The Ukrainian hierarchy was decimated when the Russians reoccupied the republic from the Nazis. Of the Ukraine's 11 bishops, all arrested in 1945, only two survived prison and labor camp: Josef Slipyi, now a cardinal in Rome who was released by Nikita S. Khrushchev as a gesture to Pope John XXIII at the time the Soviet Union was seeking to improve relations with the Vatican, and Vasil Hopko, who was jailed in Czechoslovakia until Alexander Dubcek freed him.

Limited Goals

The Vatican today is seeking limited goals in its dealings with Russia.

When the Vatican diplomat, the Rev. Agostino Casaroli, went to Moscow in March, he reportedly proposed official recognition of 21 diocesan bishops in the Soviet Union, an easing of restrictions on the training of priests and the establishment of apostolic "consulates" in Lithuania and Estonia.

Archbishop Casaroli received no concrete Soviet commitments. But he takes the long view. Seven years ago, he said, he advocated contact with Communist regimes in the hope that their professional anti-religious bias would one day weaken, and when it did, the Holy See would have communications channels ready for use.

After his Moscow trip, the first official Vatican mission since the Bolshevik revolution, Archbishop Casaroli said: "The very fact that after 50 years we have been able to pass from monologue to dialogue and the atmosphere in which the colloquy unfolded gives hope, unless I am mistaken, that it will be possible to carry on a fruitful dialogue."



NO TO IRA—Joseph Cahill, the leader of the Provisional faction of the Irish Republican Army arriving at New York's Kennedy Airport on Wednesday night.

Cahill of IRA Is Held by U.S. At Start of Fund-Raising Tour

(Continued from Page 1)

which the government can refuse entry into the United States. However, Sol Marks, district director of the immigration service, told newsmen that the State Department did not give him the visa for Cahill's visit.

The IRA leader visited the United States in 1970, but his attention was given to his visit because he was in Northern Ireland was not then at its present peak.

Outside the office building housing the immigration service, about 20 American supporters rallied with black-and-white picket signs and the flag of the Republic of Ireland. Many of them were from the Irish Northern Aid Committee, which invited Cahill to tour the United States, and others were from the National Association for Irish Freedom.

The State Department said today that it had not been aware of Cahill's conviction for the murder of a Belfast policeman when it issued him a visa last year. Press Officer Robert J. McCloskey said there is a general policy against issuing visas to convicted felons.

The multiple-entry visa, obtained last November, was revoked after the State Department received information from British government sources and others, Mr. McCloskey said.

Mr. McCloskey said that the United States does not encourage the propagation of revolutionary causes in other countries. But he would not say if such efforts of Cahill would be cause to bar his entry to the United States.

Mr. McCloskey also declined to say if the British government had asked that Cahill be kept from visiting this country.

One-Month Tour

He plans a month's tour of the United States, making speeches and appealing for funds for the IRA, Cahill's spokesman said.

Cahill's "provisional" wing of the IRA advocates open warfare with British troops in Northern Ireland in a bid for reunification of the country with the Republic of Ireland.

He made headlines Aug. 13 by holding a secret press conference in Belfast under the noses of the British military. At it, he announced plans for a "rebel" government.

Mr. Marks rejected an application by Frank Durkan, Cahill's attorney, for Cahill's parole pending the hearing. Mr. Marks said parole is not granted in an extradition proceeding.

The balding, grey-haired Cahill, wearing a brown suit and a white shirt open at the collar, attended the brief hearing. But he did not speak, other than to acknowledge who he was and that he had received a government document announcing revocation of his visa.

Mr. Durkan, a member of Paul O'Dwyer's law firm, asked for the hearing's adjournment until Tuesday because "we have not had the opportunity to meet the charges."

He claimed Cahill had his "visa literally revoked in mid-air" while he was flying from Dublin.

Bail Forbidden

Mr. Durkan asked at this morning's hearing that Cahill be paroled in his custody. However, inquiry officer Lyons said he did not have the authority to do this. Mr. Marks explained later that under the regulations bail could not be given.

Speaking with newsmen, Mr. Marks said Cahill would be kept in a 15th-floor dormitory facility occupied by 40 to 50 persons against whom various proceedings are in progress. Mr. Marks said

My Lai Issue Is Refused by Circuit Court

ATLANTA, Sept. 2 (AP).—The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals declined yesterday to convene a three-judge panel to rule on whether a civilian witness in Capt. Ernest Medina's court-martial may be prosecuted for criminal contempt.

Frederick Widmer of Lower Burrell, Pa., a former member of Capt. Medina's infantry company at My Lai, was cited by a military judge last week for contempt after testifying under a federal grant of immunity. Capt. Medina is being tried on charges of assaulting one civilian and premeditated murder of 102 others at My Lai, South Vietnam, in March, 1968.

The appeals court, saying it did not have jurisdiction over the case under federal statutes, directed that the case be handled by U.S. District Court Judge Charles A. Moye Jr., who had requested the three-judge panel on Monday.

Capt. Medina's court-martial, which began Aug. 16 at Fort Monmouth, N.J., was suspended until Wednesday after Mr. Widmer's refusal to testify.

The appeals court's refusal may speed a decision on Mr. Widmer and allow the trial to resume on schedule. "At the moment, we have a court date of Sept. 8," said Capt. Frank Wurtzel, assistant prosecutor.

The Army, which hoped to use Mr. Widmer as its 30th witness, says his testimony would prove that Capt. Medina, 36, of Montrose, Colo., was fully aware that civilians were being murdered while he coordinated the operation from a command post outside the village.

Mr. Widmer invoked his Fifth Amendment rights against self-incrimination after his lawyer told Col. Kenneth Howard that the grant of immunity did not fully protect the witness from prosecution. One witness in the Medina trial identified Mr. Widmer as the person who shot a small boy at My Lai.

After releasing Mr. Widmer in the custody of his military lawyer, Col. Howard sent the case to the U.S. district attorney in Atlanta for prosecution. A military judge may not fine or sentence a civilian.

Permanent Injunction Sought

Mr. Widmer's lawyers then filed suit for a permanent injunction against federal prosecution on grounds that the grant of immunity was issued under an unconstitutional provision of the crime statute.

If Judge Moye rules that the grant of immunity was adequate to protect Mr. Widmer's rights, the government will then be free to prosecute him for criminal contempt, which carries a maximum penalty of a \$500 fine and six months imprisonment.

Judge Moye issued an order Monday temporarily restraining the district attorney from prosecuting Mr. Widmer, pending a ruling in the case.

Hanoi Reports Worst Floods In 26 Years

SAIGON, Sept. 2 (AP).—North Vietnam has mobilized thousands of troops and civilians to fight its worst floods in 26 years. The floods have destroyed food crops, washed out roads and disrupted communications.

Premier Pham Van Dong said that North Vietnam "must concentrate all its forces to overcome the consequences of the floods in agriculture, communications and transport."

Mr. Dong did not mention casualties, nor did he give any damage estimates. He said that military and civilian forces have now, "in the main, triumphed over the floods and warded off a big disaster."

Mr. Dong made the disclosures at a rally held in Hanoi Tuesday night in anticipation of the 26th anniversary today of the founding of North Vietnam.

U.S. Jets Hit Enemy Inside Below DMZ

Cambodia Comm Reports 2 Victories

SAIGON, Sept. 2 (UPI).—U.S. military command and 20 B-52 bombers struck today inside the southern of the Demilitarized Zone North and South Vietnam and three times in areas the supposedly neutral DMZ. The command said U.S. joined by artillery barrages naval gunfire from the Au guided missile destroyer B yesterday had continued the lashing of the southern of the DMZ.

[Today is the 28th anniversary of North Vietnam's proclamation of independence. And the Communists "to do things" to mark the occasion that no major offensive enemy had been reported in Vietnam, Reuters said.]

In Phnom Penh the command reported that Cambodian troops protecting the Cambodian government clashed with Communist 78 miles north of the cap suffered "several wounded" Communist casualties. The command said, however, that it had not received reports of any deaths.

The command said that a B-52 aircraft hit a Cambodian village near the border of Cambodia and South Vietnam, killing three people.

In that battle, the Cambodian troops of the highway town of Thmar, which North Vietnam and Viet Cong had held for more than a year. The Cambodian command said 200 enemy soldiers were killed or wounded, although the 29 Communist dead were not reported.

The Cambodian troops suffered about 100 deaths. South Vietnamese supported by artillery strikes, killed 21 Viet Cong in a midday battle. A government spokesman said three South Vietnamese were wounded.

When the troops swamped the guerrillas in swamps about two miles from a Cal Lay district town, spokesman said 14 Viet Cong suspects were captured. A quantity of ammunition and weapons were seized.

In northern Quang Tin province last night, militia forces killed nine North Vietnamese in a brief town battle. In a district town, 100 soldiers were reported to be in the incident.]

GI Deaths 142 American Reported

SAIGON, Sept. 2 (UPI).—American combat deaths doubled from the previous week to 142, and the U.S. command disclosed for the first time that 142 soldiers have been reported in the Vietnam situations where they were involved in any fight.

Command spokesmen said the battlefield deaths were above the previous week when the toll was 72.

The command, which said that 142 men were "not as a result of hostilities," said that total Vietnam, Cambodia and since the beginning of the war.

Spokesmen said the listed as "casualties" next of kin were listed. These 142 did not include cases of absence or leave or desertions, was no explanation of the 142 men went.

WEATHER

	C	F	P
ALBANY	18	64	PM
ALBUQUERQUE	18	64	PM
ANCHORAGE	22	72	PM
ATLANTA	22	72	PM
BALTIMORE	22	72	PM
BOSTON	22	72	PM
BUFFALO	22	72	PM
CHICAGO	22	72	PM
CINCINNATI	22	72	PM
CLEVELAND	22	72	PM
DALLAS	22	72	PM
DENVER	22	72	PM
DETROIT	22	72	PM
HOUSTON	22	72	PM
KANSAS CITY	22	72	PM
LAKE CHARLES	22	72	PM
LOS ANGELES	22	72	PM
MEMPHIS	22	72	PM
MILWAUKEE	22	72	PM
MINNEAPOLIS	22	72	PM
MOBILE	22	72	PM
MONTREAL	22	72	PM
MOSCOW	22	72	PM
NEW YORK	22	72	PM
NEW ORLEANS	22	72	PM
PHILADELPHIA	22	72	PM
PITTSBURGH	22	72	PM
PORTLAND	22	72	PM
RICHMOND	22	72	PM
SAN ANTONIO	22	72	PM
SAN FRANCISCO	22	72	PM
SEATTLE	22	72	PM
SPOKANE	22	72	PM
ST. LOUIS	22	72	PM
TAMPA	22	72	PM
WASHINGTON	22	72	PM
WICHITA	22	72	PM
YAKIMA	22	72	PM

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Spain Denies Cholera Link

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 2 (UPI).—The Spanish Embassy here said today there have been no cases of cholera in Benidorm, the Spanish resort town near Alicante. The embassy was referring to a Swedish woman, 51, who said she had contracted the disease while on vacation in Benidorm.

The embassy said Spain's health authorities "categorically denied that they have registered any case of cholera in Benidorm."

Should there be any case of the disease in the area then "the health authorities would have declared it a contaminated zone immediately," the embassy said.

The infection clinic at the Helsingborg Hospital in southern Sweden reported yesterday that the Swedish woman had cholera. She said she had returned from vacation in Benidorm on Aug. 22.

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CUBE

SAF Opening a Quiet Drive to Reduce Racial Irritants

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (NYT).—The commanding general of the Training Command, spurred by a report of rising racial tensions at Air Force training bases, has begun a drive to diminish racial irritants.

Gen. George G. Simler, Jr., by telephone from his headquarters at Randolph Air Force Base in Texas, said that the drive would have a "greater effect over the long range. There is no solution in a violent, one-time effort."

Gen. Simler's new program is the result of a report to him by a 15-man human-relations team of officers and enlisted men he sent to 15 bases under his command. The team, which reported on July 28, said that everyone in the command should understand that "there is discrimination and racism in the command and it is ugly."

Reports Confirmed
The general said the report had confirmed similar reports from other Air Force commands and other military services. But, he said, "the real value of the report lies in knowing what the people feel, whether their complaints are valid or not."

He said he was surprised by some of the things the report had brought to the surface, particularly the lack of leadership at the middle levels of his command. The Air Training Command includes basic, technical and flight training in the Air Force.

Gen. Simler said he would insist that his subordinate commanders understand the depth and scope of the problem, that "leaders, regardless of level, have the courage to face facts" and that inequities be corrected.

He added that he had emphasized to his chief subordinates that discrimination in promotion, duty assignment, enforcement of regulations and punishment be eliminated.

Subjective Importance
He said he thought some of the inequities were not so serious as the report said. But that was not so important, he asserted, as the fact that blacks felt that they were getting unfair treatment.

On the issue of inflammatory racial slurs, Gen. Simler said: "I've got an aggressive chief of chaplains and I've told him to get the chaplains out of church and onto the flight line. The men tend to cut out that language when the chaplain is around."

The general said that he was insisting that the security police on the bases take care of law enforcement and get out of the commanders' and noncommissioned officers' areas of responsibility for solving racial questions. He also said he had ordered an increase in the training and numbers of security police to improve their capabilities.

More Basic Instructions
The general said that the number of hours of instruction in human relations at Lackland Air Force Base, where all Air Force men receive their basic training, was increased last month from three or four to nine hours during the six-week training period.

The human relations team's report was highly critical of discrimination in civilian communities near air bases, noting that housing, restaurants, theaters and bars were not open to all equally. The report recommended that air bases be closed if civilians did not treat all airmen without discrimination.

Gen. Simler said, however, he doubted that a situation would ever develop where that would be considered.

Nixon, Hirohito Visit Has 50-Minute Limit
TOKYO, Sept. 2 (NYT).—That historic, first-time-ever meeting between an American President and a Japanese emperor scheduled for Sept. 26 is going to be a brief one. President Nixon and Emperor Hirohito will spend only 50 minutes together at the Elmsford Air Force Base, near Anchorage, Alaska, it was announced here.

Mr. Nixon and his wife will fly up to Alaska to greet Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako, who will be on a stopover on their way from Tokyo to several European cities.

Blasco, organizer of the flight, which was carrying 258 persons aboard an emergency return to San Francisco after the pilot reported crew members had been overcome by carbon monoxide.

Report spokesman said the plane was airborne about 90 minutes when it turned around. A spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration said two crew members were hospitalized. Report spokesman said the pilot was on duty when the plane was chartered. The passengers had been at the airport for several hours when the plane was chartered. The passengers had been at the airport for several hours when the plane was chartered.

Report spokesman said the plane was chartered. The passengers had been at the airport for several hours when the plane was chartered. The passengers had been at the airport for several hours when the plane was chartered.

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EVERYBODY OUT—Twice a day the 140 pupils who ride to and from school in these three buses hop out and walk across this bridge near Chetek, Wis., which was ruled unsafe for loads over six tons—the weight of just one unloaded schoolbus.

Manson Ordered 'Gruesome' Killings, Watson Tells Court

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 2 (AP).—Charles (Tex) Watson testified calmly yesterday that, acting on orders from Charles Manson, he stabbed and shot four victims in the brutal Sharon Tate murders.

The only one of the five persons present he did not attack when he and other Manson followers invaded the Tate home Aug. 9, 1969, he said, was the actress herself, Susan Atkins has admitted fatally stabbing the pregnant Miss Tate.

Today, Watson said he joined the following night in the fatal stabblings of a wealthy couple, Leon and Rosemary LaBianca.

Watson, 35, was the first Manson follower to say that the clan leader gave orders to kill.

"I could see and hear Charlie—hear his voice to kill everybody," Watson said yesterday at his trial on murder charges. "It felt like I was in a dream, half awake and not half awake."

Manson, Miss Atkins and two other women members of Manson's clan have been convicted and sentenced to death for murdering the couple.

Senate Study Asks Earlier Pensions For U.S. Blacks
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (UPI).—A study prepared for a Senate committee suggests that blacks be granted social security benefits at an earlier age because they do not live as long as whites.

The study, conducted by Dr. Isabel Lindsay of Howard University for the Senate Special Committee on Aging, said that the mortality rate is approximately twice as great for Negro women and more than 10 percent higher for black men in the 55-64 age group.

And between 65, when most social security payments begin, and 74, Dr. Lindsay said, the disparity continues—67 deaths per 1,000 for Negro men, 48.9 per 1,000 for white men; 46.2 for Negro women, 25.2 for white women.

Dr. Lindsay, dean of Howard's School of Social Studies and a member of the planning board of the White House Conference on Aging, said that an amendment to the Social Security Act should be considered to "extend benefits at an earlier age for nonwhite minorities (as for women and the disabled) since fewer blacks—in view of their higher mortality and lower longevity—can fully benefit from past contributions."

Nader Issues List Of Auto Defects Found by Agency
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP).—Ralph Nader made public yesterday a list of automobile brake failures, window explosions, engine dislocations and fires.

Mr. Nader's list covering scores of domestic and imported models produced since 1967 was taken mostly from government files of investigations closed or shelved because officials did not consider the defects to be safety-related or widespread.

The list was contained in a letter to Douglas Toms, director of the U.S. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

"The number of cars potentially affected by the specific design defects listed in this letter is well into the millions," Mr. Nader said.

"For example, there are perhaps four million Chevrolets on the road today with potentially dangerous motor mounts. And at least as many General Motors cars are equipped with power-assisted brakes that may fail without notice."

U.S. Asks Switzerland To Extradite Leary
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (UPI).—State Department officials said yesterday legal documents have been filed with the Swiss government for the extradition of Timothy Leary, former Harvard professor who escaped from a California jail after being convicted of drug possession.

The officials said it was uncertain when the Swiss government would make a ruling on the extradition request, stating that the proceedings could prove lengthy.

Not Including Engines
Gen. James disclosed that the \$760 million price does not include the cost of the jet engines.

Each plane will have two engines. Gen. James said it was still undecided which engine would be used in the plane, but he indicated that it would probably not be a British-made engine such as the one used in the versions of the Phantom now in use by the Royal Navy and Air Force.

The Phantom—which will bolster both the German air arm, now made up mostly of older and less potent F-104 Starfighters, and NATO—will have some different features than those used by the U.S. armed forces, including leading edge slats on the wings to increase maneuverability. The plane may also be designed for use as either a single or two-seat fighter.

Apollo Probe Proves Moon Has Heat

Concentrated Deep Below the Surface

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (WP).—The moon is definitely a hot celestial body, with its heat concentrated deep in its interior like the earth or in pockets of radioactive minerals 100 miles below the surface.

The evidence for this conclusion comes from the two heat probes drilled almost six feet into the lunar surface last month by Apollo-16 astronaut David R. Scott.

Thermometers placed along the two probes showed that the temperature increased one degree Fahrenheit each foot deeper into the moon, which means that the flow of heat from the moon's interior is only one-fifth of what the heat flow is from the earth's interior.

"This tells us that the abundance of radioactive minerals inside the moon is at least comparable to the abundance inside the earth," said Columbia University's Dr. Marcus Langseth at a press conference at Houston's Manned Spacecraft Center.

"If these radioactive minerals are uniformly distributed throughout the moon, you should get melting temperatures at depths greater than 200 miles."

It also suggests that the moon and the earth were formed at the same time out of the same elements, but it sheds no light on the question of why the moon is lifeless and the earth is teeming with life.

"It could be that the earth was hot and the moon was cold when they were formed," one scientist said, "and it may be that the earth is cooling down while the moon is heating up."

Most scientists believe that the moon was hot at the time of its formation, and that the heat flowing from its interior today is left over from the cataclysmic events of its first billion years.

One question left unanswered by the two heat probes on the moon is the depth of the heat source. The heat is flowing upward from molten rock, said Dr. Langseth, then the source of the heat is spread throughout the moon at a depth of about 300 miles.

The heat could be coming from rock that is not hot enough to be molten. If this is the case, Mr. Langseth said, then this radioactive rock might be found only in pockets about 100 miles below the surface.

As World Group Opens Session
Pompidou Urges Lawmakers To Fight Racism, Poverty

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Sept. 2 (UPI).—More than 700 members of parliament from 65 countries heard President Georges Pompidou say in French today that racism and economic inequality were two of the major evils that the world's parliaments should take the lead in eradicating.

Opening an eight-day conference of many of the world's leading lawmakers, Mr. Pompidou said that they should not engage in polemics over such terms as "liberty," for liberty had vastly different meanings in different countries.

He praised the lawmakers for resisting executive power and what he called its insidious temptation to increase executive authority arbitrarily.

Mr. Pompidou was addressing the 59th congress of the Interparliamentary Union. It is the largest gathering of international politicians here since the General Assembly of the United Nations 30 years ago.

Deputy André Chénedegat, a French Socialist and chairman of the group's council, said he thought the question of a European security conference would be the main subject of debate.

Most of the meetings will be held at the Palais Bourbon, where the French National Assembly meets. Other questions on the agenda are most of the major world issues, including Pakistan refugees, Vietnam, the Middle East, disarmament, economic development and racism.

Informed sources have indicated that representatives from the Eastern European Communist nations hope to turn the debate into a widespread sounding on a European security conference, which they strongly favor.

The U.S. delegation to the congress includes Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., and Sen. Jacob Javits, R. N.Y. The Russian delegation will be led by Aleksis Shchikov, president of the Supreme Soviet. The Indian delegation is led by G.S. Dhillon, president of the Indian Parliament.

The opening plenary session today was marked by several bomb threats received by telephone operators in the century-old con-

U.S. Orbiting Observatory May Have Found 'Black Hole'

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (NYT).—The Orbiting Astronomical Observatory, a satellite that marked its 1,000th working day in space yesterday, has discovered what scientists suspect is one of the mysterious "black holes" in the sky, a remnant of a star that has shrunk to such density that no light can leave it.

The American spacecraft's ultraviolet telescopes have also supplied evidence of interstellar soot, observations of the apparent shape of dying stars and signs of giant hydrogen clouds surrounding comets.

Results from Orbiting Astronomical Observatory-2, or OAO-2, were reported last week during a two-day symposium at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst. The meeting was held in conjunction with a conference of the American Astronomical Society.

Long Operating
The observatory was launched Dec. 7, 1968, and carries 11 telescopes that were designed to operate only for a few months. But the satellite is now expected to return data until well past the third anniversary of its launching.

From 500 miles above the earth, OAO-2 continuously observed a supposedly twin star system, Beta Lyrae. One star is clearly visible. It has long been assumed that something, possibly another star, was locked in an orbit with the visible star.

The two bodies, one visible and one invisible, would seem to be linked like dumbbells. The invisible object had a mass comparable to the visible star, which led to speculation that it might be a "black hole."

Scientists at Lehigh University, the University of Wisconsin and Goddard Space Flight Center reported at the Massachusetts symposium that the black hole hypothesis would explain the gravitational force and mass of the invisible twin star.

While the existence of black holes has never been confirmed, many scientists have long been convinced that such phenomena must exist.

A black hole, hypothetically, would be the result of a collapsing process in which the material remaining from a burned-out star is drawn in upon itself by its own gravity. Finally, the object becomes so dense and the gravity so strong that neither light nor material can escape.

A black hole would represent the most advanced stage in a star's collapse, far beyond the white dwarf or even the theoretical neutron star stages. The densities of black holes are thought to be so great that a sphere of normal earth rock four miles across would be collapsed to the size of a pinhead—and still have its original weight.

Other scientists reported repeated evidence of solid carbon particles, a sort of stellar soot, in the interstellar dust. Dr. D.P. Gira, of the University of Wisconsin, said that ultraviolet data indicated that the particles were graphite, "fairly spherical, very small and with almost no coating whatsoever."

U.S. Army Shifts Maverick Officer From Recruiting
FORT McPHERSON, Ga., Sept. 2 (AP).—An officer who has accused the Army of harassing him has been transferred from a position where he was responsible for re-enlistments to another job, the Third Army said yesterday.

Col. Anthony Herbert, a decorated combat veteran, says he has been the subject of "one continuous harassment" for two years, since he accused two superior officers of war crimes in Vietnam. Charges against one were dropped; the other case is pending.

Col. Herbert said yesterday that he had been transferred from his position as Third Army recruiting officer to a position in industrial operations at Third Army headquarters here. He said he will work with such things as supply, materials, transportation and housing. "It's a civilian job," Col. Herbert said.

A spokesman for the Third Army confirmed the transfer and said Col. Herbert's views about the Army are "basically the reason behind it."

"They said the transfer had nothing to do with my efficiency," Col. Herbert said. "They said it is hard to enlist people with my viewpoint." Earlier this week, the Continental Army Command gave the Third Army its annual award for getting the most re-enlistments.

gross hall of the palace. Security men checked out the premises, but the ceremonies were allowed to go on as scheduled.

The Interparliamentary Union was established in 1889 at the instigation of a Frenchman and an Englishman to promote world peace.

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63 Lives Lost
In Philippine
Religious WarMoslems, Christians
Battle in Province

MANILA, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—At least 63 persons have been killed and hundreds of families have fled from six towns in the southern Philippines following an outbreak of violence between Moslems and Christians, police said today.

The chief of the national police, Brig. Gen. Eduardo Garcia, today went to the area to take personal command of a government campaign to restore peace and order.

Refugees from the Lanao del Norte Province, 500 miles southeast of Manila, fled to a neighboring district separated from the province by Pangasinan Bay, police said.

The dead included both Christians and Moslems. But police sources said that most of the refugees from Lanao del Norte were Christians. The killings took place in separate incidents during the last two months, they said.

Missionaries Complain

A group of Irish missionaries and Roman Catholic leaders in the southern Philippines said in a joint statement today that the situation in Lanao del Norte was tense. They blamed an unnamed group with trying to establish an "oligarchic and dynastic regime."

Police said that the Moslems appeared to have gained control of the area.

Maj. Jose Barrameda, assistant provincial commander, reported that the refugees told him that several persons had been killed in fighting between Moslem and Christian forces, the Hags.

Allende Visiting Peru

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 2 (AP).—Amid strict security precautions, President Salvador Allende Gossens of Chile arrived here yesterday for a 48-hour visit, winding up his ten-day tour of Ecuador, Colombia, and Peru. He was cheered by a crowd of 10,000 at the Lima airport.

Obituaries

'Prince' Michael Romanoff,
Impostor on a Royal Scale

By Robert Kistler

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 2.—Michael Romanoff, the impostor prince of Russia whose aristocratic airs once made him the toast of Hollywood and one of America's best-known restaurateurs, died yesterday at Good Samaritan Hospital here.

He was 78 or 81; no one knows for sure.

But then, that's what the life of Michael Romanoff (or Prince Dimitri Romanoff Obolensky or Grand Duke Michael Romanoff or Rockwell Kent, or just plain Harry Gersguson) was all about.

Mr. Romanoff delighted in making the distinction between reality and fantasy difficult. Those who followed his many escapades during the 1920s and 1930s might say that he made it somewhat irrelevant.

For whatever his ancestry—be it of White Russian nobility (as Mr. Romanoff deadpanly claimed) or orphaned son of a Cincinnati tailor (as U.S. Immigration and Scotland Yard failed to prove)—Mr. Romanoff was a prince in Hollywood.

Appeared in 1927

He first turned up in Hollywood in 1927. He found the town more than eager to adopt a son of royalty.

The newly arrived Russian prince cut a grand figure. Sporting a mustache, Oxford accent, spats and walking stick, Mr. Romanoff took the town by storm.

Mr. Romanoff made various assaults on the foibles—and, often, the pocketbooks—of the Hollywood hierarchy between 1927 and 1931, when newspapers took obvious delight in unmasking the dapper little man.

But in between, Mr. Romanoff's life was a continual swirl of cocktail parties, movie premieres and overnight stays in local jails. At various times, Mr. Romanoff successfully passed himself off not only as a Russian prince, but also once as a Russian grand duke of the same name and once as the nationally known artist and illustrator Rockwell Kent, whom he vaguely resembled.

The end of the charade came when, after newspaper reporters had long been on his trail, Gen. Theodore Lodjensky, a former member of the Russian Imperial Guard, revealed that the real Prince Romanoff had been killed during the Russian revolt on July 18, 1918.

With that disclosure, Mr.

Romanoff disappeared, leaving behind, according to contemporary accounts, a trail of rubber checks, unpaid hotel and restaurant bills and not a few broken hearts.

By his own later account, Mr. Romanoff was deported from the United States—he had no legal passport—at least 10 times.

A year after his disappearance, he again showed away to gain passage back to America and began what was to become a 36-year fight for U.S. citizenship.

He returned to Hollywood and, with the financial and moral backing of friends, opened the first Romanoff's Restaurant in Beverly Hills, in 1939.

The plush restaurant, famous for its fine food and front-table fist fights among the famous, became one of the most important places in the movie colony to see and be seen in.

Mr. Romanoff, opened a second Romanoff's, also in Beverly Hills, in 1951.

Citizenship Granted

On March 4, 1968, the House of Representatives gave Mr. Romanoff what he had been after for 36 years. The bill that

Chilean Charges
French A-Test
Pollutes Andes

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—A Chilean senator has charged here that radioactive fallout from French nuclear explosions in the Pacific has contaminated snow in the Andes.

After the assertion by Senator Alberto Jerez last night, the senate unanimously moved to forward his charges to President Salvador Allende Gossens and to suggest that relations with France be broken if the president thought it appropriate.

Sen. Jerez said he had pictures of microscope slides of contaminated snow that showed radioactive ash in samples found 14,470 feet up in the Andes. A scientist said later that the fallout from the French nuclear blasts at the Mururoa Atoll had been carried to Chile because of an atmospheric anomaly.

"We cannot yet say how much damage these ash particles cause nor if the result of our discovery is alarming," he said.



Mike Romanoff in front of his restaurant in 1962.

ultimately gave Mr. Romanoff U.S. citizenship declared:

"That Mr. Romanoff, also known as Harry Gersguson, shall be deemed to have entered the United States legally for permanent residence as of Dec. 22, 1932."

The House Judiciary Committee noted that the Justice Department "has been unable to prove that Mr. Romanoff was born outside of the United States and he has been unable to prove birth in this country."

The bill was later passed by the Senate and signed by President Eisenhower and, on June 27, 1968, Mr. Romanoff stepped forward with several other persons before U.S. Judge Ernest A. Tolin in Los Angeles.

As required by law, "Prince" Romanoff raised his right hand and swore his allegiance:

"I hereby renounce any title to the claim that I am prince of all the Russias," he declared.

Mr. Romanoff, who at one time owned restaurants in Palm Springs and San Francisco in addition to the two in Beverly Hills, retired in 1962.

© Los Angeles Times

Dr. Roger E. Barry
COSUM D'ALENE, Idaho, Sept. 2 (UPI).—Dr. Roger E. Barry, 66, former All-American football player and member of the U.S. Olympic track team, died here yesterday.

Dr. Barry, who played in the Rose Bowl three times while at the University of California, was also named National Football

League rookie of the year while with the Green Bay Packers.

A graduate of the USC Medical School, Dr. Barry became a Navy surgeon and served four years on the carrier Hornet, which was sunk in the Pacific in 1943. Dr. Barry and two other officers spent a month on a rubber raft before they were rescued.

Dr. Barry later practiced medicine in Utah and Idaho.

Oskar J.W. Hansen

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Sept. 2 (AP).—Oskar J.W. Hansen, 79, Norwegian-born sculptor, died Tuesday in a hospital here.

Mr. Hansen specialized in heroic and religious art themes. He had lived and worked for 35 years at Pantofo, a 385-acre estate east of Charlottesville.

He was best known in Virginia as the sculptor of the 100-foot figure of "Liberty," a Yorktown landmark commemorating George Washington's victory over Lord Cornwallis and his British forces. Mr. Hansen received the Medal of Merit for that work.

His "Winged Figures of the Republic" at Boulder Dam are said to be the largest single-class bronzes in history.

Lincoln Isham

DORSET, Vt., Sept. 2 (AP).—Lincoln Isham, 79, a great-grandson of Abraham Lincoln, died yesterday in a Bennington, Vt., hospital. Mr. Isham's mother, Mary Lincoln Isham, was the daughter of Robert Todd Lincoln, son of the President.

Uganda Accuses Tanzania
Of Stepping Up Aggression

KAMPALA, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin today accused Tanzania of escalating aggression against Uganda by sending aircraft to bomb the Ugandan village of Kikagati, 280 miles southwest of here on the Uganda-Tanzania border.

Sources here said the raid apparently took place yesterday. Kikagati is one of the two main crossing points on the border, which Gen. Amin closed eight weeks ago on security grounds.

A spokesman for the president's office said Gen. Amin announced the bombing raid at a meeting with a representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Roger Santsch, at army headquarters here.

He told Mr. Santsch that "Tanzania has stepped up its aggression against Uganda and Tanzanian planes have bombed houses at Kikagati," the spokesman said.

The general's accusations came after a week of border clashes between the two countries.

Heavy Artillery

Tanzania also used heavy artillery fire against peaceful citizens of Uganda, the spokesman quoted him as saying.

He gave no details of casualties, or of the extent of the damage caused by the raid.

Gen. Amin said he was "not afraid of war," but because of his desire for friendship with all of Uganda's neighbors, he had so far adopted "a soft approach" to the border situation.

Last night it was announced here that the president had agreed to send a delegation to

mediation talks in response to a suggestion said to have been made by British Commonwealth Secretary-General Arnold Smith.

But at the same time, Ugandan spokesmen warned the government's patience "fast running out in the face of increasing provocation by Tanzanian authorities."

French Say
Drug Mob Is
Protected

MARSEILLE, Sept. 2.—Customs officers here say kings of the narcotic trade in the United States are working "political protection."

The statement at a news conference last night supported allegations attributed to Cusack, European chief of U.S. Bureau of Narcotics, caused a minor storm in France.

Mr. Cusack told a Paris newspaper last week that one of four "big wheels" of the sales drug trade operated in the knowledge that "contacts" saved them police attention. French said later that Mr. Cusack told them he had not used phrase, but Mr. Cusack has made no statement since has been unavailable to the press.

The Marcellus customs of held their meeting with the call for reinforcements of and equipment to help fight drug traffic.

Key Drug City

The French spokesman said that Marcellus was a city in the world pattern drugs moving from the U.S. and South America to United States, particularly processing drugs, but added other major laboratories in the Pacific area.

He said: "As well as a very influential underworld which has had, has political protection," was no immediate official action.

In another development, police questioned 200 people last night and early today anti-drug raid mainly on Left Bank. Thirty-four of questioned were taken to stations for further investigation and five were jailed.

Official Reports
New 'Elements'
In Ferry Blaze

BRINDISI, Italy, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—Brindisi's deputy public prosecutor, Aldo Ferrone, said today he had discovered "elements of great importance" concerning responsibility for the fire that swept through the Greek car ferry Heleanna last Saturday, claiming 24 lives.

But he left resuscitated passengers still wondering when they would be able to reclaim possessions abandoned on the ship and spared by the fire.

Port authorities said that of 105 cars in the hold 18 were totally destroyed, 20 suffered superficial damage and the remainder were unharmed.

But Mr. Ferrone said that because of the importance of his discoveries made during yesterday's first examination of the ship, "I shall not permit anyone to go aboard for a long time."

Meanwhile the ship's captain, Demetrios Antipas, remained in prison here charged with multiple manslaughter by overloading the ship and putting to sea with inadequate safety equipment, and failing to help the passengers during the emergency.

Envoy Leaves Laos
After Mystery De-

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP).—A U.S. diplomat, suffering from an apparent virus breakdown after the recovery of the body of a soldier in Laos, arrived today in Yonkers, N.Y., on his way to the United States.

The State Department said the diplomat, Alfred Erd, had taken refuge in the U.S. Embassy in Santa Isabel in the day but later left the company of his wife and son.

Spokesman Robert J. M. key said that he had no way to believe that Mr. Erd, under suspicion of being involved with the death of Charles Fairfax Donald Leiby, 47, body was found in the area on Monday.

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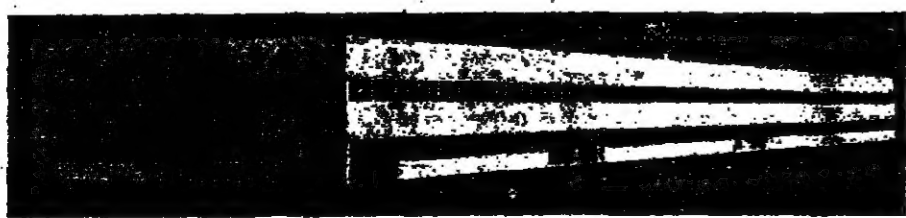
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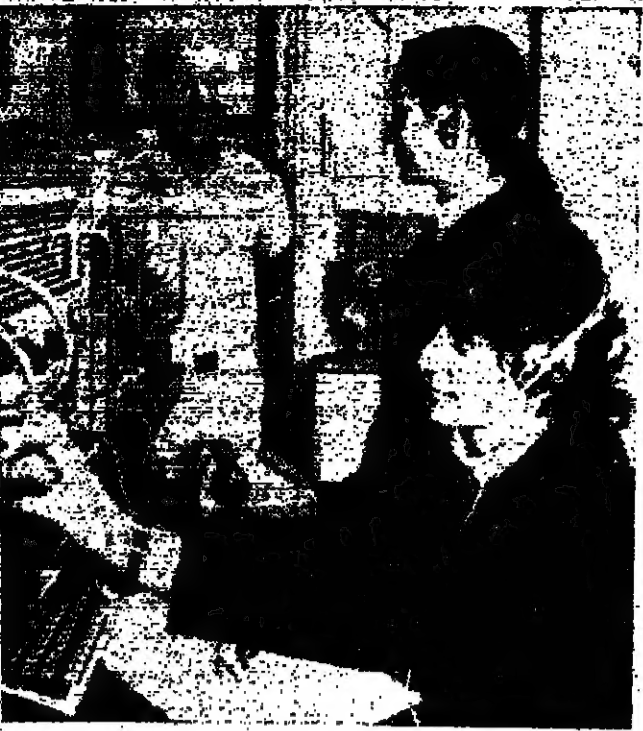
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A GIRLS—Jocelyne Jamet (seated) and Genevieve (standing) working in radio room of the Atlantic Ocean in Port Elizabeth, N.J., as Capt. Bernard Lebaud looks on. They are the newest additions and women serving in the French merchant marine are still apprentices. Time waits for no man.

News Analysis

New Arab Federation Seen Undertaken Effort Yet at Unity

By George S. Mishneh

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (UPI)—The new Federation of Arab Republics voted on this week in Syria, Egypt and Sudan is considered by observers to be the soundest effort yet at achieving Arab unity.

new plan skirts pitfalls of unsuccessful efforts at the Arab world.

ings together economies help solve each other's

It is far less ambitious in its attempt to centralize power than plans, which blurred sovereignty of proud Arab

vers note that despite the emotional appeal the new leaders have made on of Arab unity, the new serves mainly these pur-

gyptian President Anwar need for broader Arab

After Egyptian President Anwar's drive for Arab unity, the

rian Hafes Assad's desire to pull Syria out of its Arab isolation.

ederation will link a pop- of 43 million—almost half of world. A fourth nation, is to vote on member-

January.

plementary Economics

economics of the three members are complementary, overpopulated, has led labor and is indus-

Libya, with vast oil is underpopulated and skilled labor and technical.

iv. Syria has large un- d arable lands.

most every previous at- to achieve Arab union

World War II, a military intervention.

first attempt, the best and most dramatic, was merger of Syria and the United Arab Republic.

the late Egyptian Presi- dent Abdel Nasser, Syrian leaders ended the union in the strength of local

ent of Egyptian hegemony unpopularity of Nasser's policies.

years after the birth of the threatened royal- ties in Jordan and Iraq joined to an Arab feder-

at was crippled by an my coup the same year, Iraq's King Hussein die-

Arab world watchers, and diplomatic, cite stors as working in the constitution's favor.

sovereignty of the sig- is maintained.

tralization of power is one of the main causes of the Syrian-merger.

presidential council, of the presidents of ber republics, is to sions on important is- unanimous vote as "in of war and peace."

ederation does not seem ten any state within sphere, again as did lived UAR. Subse-

office by a national referendum later this month.

As was the case in Sudan, Egyptian President Sadat encountered internal opposition to the federation, led by Ali Sabry, the discredited vice-president.

The clash led to Mr. Sabry's dismissal and later accusations that he conspired a plot to overthrow the Sadat regime.

Many here agree that the federation has yet to experience testing problems, especially that there has been no outpouring of mass enthusiasm. But they expressed belief that even with a chance in leadership in any of the member republics, there's little that may be found objectionable in the "low-key and loose" constitution made up of 72 articles.

Under the constitution, the federation will be headed by a presidential council composed of the leaders of the member republics. They will elect one member as chairman for a two-year term, which is renewable.

There will also be a federal council of ministers, headed by a prime minister, and a 60-man federal parliament drawn equally from each member's legislature.

Self-Serving Loopholes

In many places, the constitution is vague and complex. Some "self-serving loopholes" cited by the same Arab-world watchers here are:

● The presidential council has the power to conclude treaties and agreements on behalf of the federation, but member states remain free to negotiate their own without the approval of the others if they do not violate the federal constitution.

● The council may move national forces but they will remain under the command of each president.

● A general command will be set up to organize "training and operations," but there is no mention of a unified military command.

● Member states will "standardize" their foreign policies, but their membership in the United Nations and representation with foreign powers will not be affected.

● Presidential council decisions will be taken by majority vote except "in cases of war and peace," and, for the first two years of the federation, on "any other important matter which a member of the presidential council considers should be decided unanimously."

● Existing national commitments remain in force.

This last point, in the opinion of observers here, gives President Sadat a wide margin to pursue a political solution for the Arab-Israeli conflict despite the strong stand against negotiation voiced by the three federation leaders in Damascus Aug. 20.

Arab world watchers, and diplomatic, cite stors as working in the constitution's favor.

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presidential council, of the presidents of ber republics, is to sions on important is- unanimous vote as "in of war and peace."

ederation does not seem ten any state within sphere, again as did lived UAR. Subse-

Arab opposition has been against it. This is here to Mr. Sadat's influence on the of Col. Qadhafi and

also self-protective. Ar- calls for military in- by members of the in the event of "in- and external disturbances of the republics" even if by the threatened mem- this was demonstrated when Egypt and Libya troops to Sudan to restore to power Gen. Numeiri, an early to the federation plan, stopped short of joint- use of Communist and opposition to the plan, a scheduled to vote on sation in January, once Numeiri is confirmed in

Arabs Vote 98.1% for Federation

Egypt, Libya, Syria Now Linked by Law

BEIRUT, Sept. 2 (UPI)—Ten million Arabs gave a 98.1 percent vote today in favor of a federation which brings together nearly half the population of the Arab world.

Egypt, Libya and Syria became the Federation of Arab Republics when officials of the three countries announced an overwhelming "yes" for the federal link-up.

Cairo radio said the vote in Egypt was 98.9 percent in favor. In Damascus, Syrian Interior Minister Ali Zaza put the Syrian figure at 98.4 percent. Libyan voters, according to a broadcast on Cairo radio, put the total affirmative at more than 98.1 percent.

Egyptian Arab Republic

Egyptian Interior Minister Mamdouh Salem announced that Egypt will henceforth be known as the Egyptian Arab Republic. Together, the three countries account for more than 43 million persons among a total Arab world population of 100 million.

The various Arab radios, monitored in Beirut, said that the total eligible to vote in Egypt was 8,200,750, of whom 7,767,537 voted.

In Syria 2,210,405 were eligible to vote and 1,818,205 did so.

The Libyan figures were 518,803 eligible, 477,490 voters.

The total vote was 10,063,532.

Announcing the Egyptian vote on Cairo radio, Interior Minister Salem said: "The people have said yes to the decisive battle. They have said yes to the acceptance of great responsibilities... to Arab unity... to a state built on science and faith."

Base for Struggle

In Syria, Mr. Zaza said the affirmative vote provided a strong base for the Arab struggle, unity and "the decisive answer to aggression and aggression."

Political sources said the military effects of the federation would be minimal, at least immediately. It was possible that additional Egyptian warplanes could be stationed in Syria, which would put them within striking distance of Tel Aviv.

But the Arab thinking at present is directed more toward the United Nations meetings later this month than toward any prospect of new warfare, despite hard-line statements from Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

As to the prospects for the federation, the sources said it would last as long as all three leaders wanted it to last. A single defection could ruin it.

Guerrillas, Jordan Plan Crisis Talks

AMMAN, Sept. 2 (Reuters)—Palestinian guerrilla and Jordanian, government representatives will meet in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, Monday in an attempt to settle their crisis, it was officially announced here today.

The meeting will be held in the context of Saudi-Egyptian mediation efforts, the Jordanian statement said.

The Jordanian delegation will be led by Riad al-Murh, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, who has represented the government in most contacts with the guerrillas in the last year.

Saudi-Egyptian mediation is being carried out by Saudi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Omar al-Sagoff and Hassan Sabri al-Kholi, the personal representative of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

The crisis between the guerrillas and Jordan has led to a virtual political isolation of Jordan in the Arab world.

Iraq closed its border and skies July 18. Relations with Syria were strained when the Jordanian and Syrian forces exchanged tank and artillery fire across their border last month. On one occasion, Syrian aircraft were used to blast Jordanian positions.

On Aug. 12, Syria severed diplomatic relations with Jordan and barred Jordanian overflights.

Using Machine Guns, Grenades, Artillery

Israelis, Guerrillas Clash in South Lebanon

BEIRUT, Sept. 2 (UPI)—Palestinian guerrillas said today they fought Israeli Army troops for more than five hours in south Lebanon with machine guns and hand grenades.

A Lebanese military spokesman said the Israelis opened artillery fire twice today on the Lebanese border villages of Kfar Hamam and Rachaya el-Foukhar.

He said the first incident, at 10 a.m., lasted for 15 minutes while the second, at 1:30 p.m., lasted for five hours.

The spokesman said in both incidents the Lebanese artillery returned fire.

A spokesman for el-Fatah, the biggest guerrilla group, said Israelis laid down an artillery barrage at 9 a.m. and moved troops into the area who fought with Palestinian guerrillas.

At 1 p.m., the Israelis stepped up the attack and called in

heavy artillery. The fighting was still going on at 2:45 p.m. and had extended to Roussat, the spokesman said.

Saiga Stronghold

He described the area as a stronghold for the Syrian-backed Saiga guerrilla group.

Also under attack were the heights surrounding Kfar Hamam and Rachaya el-Foukhar, the spokesman said.

In Tel Aviv, meanwhile, the military command said Israeli troops and Arab guerrillas fought a small arms and mortar duel at the foothills of Mount Hermon today.

An announcement said six Arab guerrillas were "hit" in the battle north of Jebel Ross, in Lebanon. No Israeli casualties were reported.

According to the Israelis, the exchange of fire raged along the Lebanese frontier "in the morn-

ing and again in the afternoon" following Israeli shelling of guerrillas in Southern Lebanon.

'Region Is Quiet'

"At the time of this announcement (6:50 p.m.) the terrorists appear to have withdrawn and the region is quiet," the announcement said.

Jebel Ross overlooks southern Lebanon which the Israelis call Fatahland because it had served as a major staging area for guerrilla forces belonging to el-Fatah.

Israeli troops recently have made frequent sorties into southern Lebanon in search of Arab guerrillas.

1 Dead in Gaza

TEL AVIV, Sept. 2 (UPI)—Israeli troops shot and killed an Arab guerrilla in Rafah refugee camp in the occupied Gaza Strip early today, a military spokesman said.

Arab Woman Recovers Her Gold in Israel

TEL AVIV, Sept. 2 (Reuters)—An Arab woman who fled from her home during the Israeli-Arab war 23 years ago has now returned to find intact the treasure she had hidden just before her hasty flight.

Suraya Abdul Kader Mikbel, who came to Israel two weeks ago under the summer visitors' program for residents from Arab countries, told police at Lydda that before fleeing to Jordan in 1948 she had hidden her gold jewelry and coins in the wall of her house.

Police helped Mrs. Mikbel find the boxes. Mrs. Mikbel hopes to take possession before returning to Amman.

Israel Gives UN An Appeal From 531 Soviet Jews

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 2 (AP)—Israel has given UN Secretary-General U Thant an appeal by 531 Jews wanting to leave the Soviet Union for Israel.

A letter signed by them asked Mr. Thant to put the question of Soviet Jews on the agenda of the General Assembly. "Help us," they wrote. "We have no other way in our life: Israel or death."

Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoah told a news conference yesterday that he had submitted the letter to Mr. Thant "in the hope that the Soviet government will heed the plea."

Mr. Tekoah said all the signatures were from the Soviet state of Georgia and that they comprised the largest group ever to appeal to Mr. Thant on the issue.

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Lions Called Lazy Bullies, Hyena Termed the Real Killer

SWANSEA, Wales, Sept. 2 (UPI)—The "king of beasts" is a lazy bum, an animal expert said today.

Hans Krunk, deputy director of Kenya's Serengeti Research Institute, also shot down a popular belief that hyenas scavenged animals killed by "king" lion.

The truth is just the reverse, Mr. Krunk said at a con-

vention. He said that when a lion and a hyena are found together near a carcass, it usually is the hyena that has done the killing—and then may have to stand in line for as much as two days while the lion dines.

As a rule, Mr. Krunk said, the lion is a lazy, thieving bully—and when he does lower himself to do the killing, hyenas often do not turn up for weeks.

And by the time they arrive, he said, the lion's share is gone.

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'In the Same Ship'

In the course of a wide-ranging discussion with James Easton of The New York Times, Japanese Premier Eisaku Sato, commenting on American economic policy, said: "We are in the same ship, so we must make every effort not to sink together."

The truth of this statement, so far as the United States is concerned, has been much discussed since President Nixon's proposed visit to China and his announcement of the new economic policy seemed to open a breach between Washington and Tokyo. If that breach were to be made real, and permanent, there would be little hope for the organization of a peaceful international community in the Far East; the competing interests of mainland China, the Soviet Union and Japan would dominate the whole area west of Guam.

But for Japan, too, this would be a major tragedy. As Mr. Sato made clear, the remilitarization of Japan would be politically almost impossible, and Japan's security is "based on the U.S.-Japan security treaty." Having as yet concluded no peace treaty with the Soviet Union and viewed with deep suspicion by Peking, Japan, isolated from the United States and with no European presence of any importance in the Far East, would be in a very unenviable position.

So Mr. Sato's reference to the same ship was substantially accurate. Where, then, are the leaks which might cause the two nations to sink together? It is fairly clear that the new American China policy is not one

of them, since it is one of those factors described by Mr. Sato as leading to a relaxation of tensions and a better hope for peace. It might even open Chinese markets to Japan, and thus mitigate one of the genuine points of friction between that country and the United States.

For the economic problem is the principal one that Mr. Sato and Mr. Nixon must work out. Japan needs an enormous external market to sustain it, and the United States has provided the largest segment of that market. But this has been at the expense of dislocation and loss within the American economy—causing Mr. Nixon to make his rough-and-ready attack upon the yen. Japanese leaders have shown understanding of the motives behind the President's move, but just how, and to what extent, it will affect the Japanese economy, and ultimately its political structure, remains to be seen. The dilemma is not easy for either side. The official Japanese reaction has been good, and deserves to be reciprocated. Matters of protocol—Mr. Nixon's intended meeting with the emperor, for example—can be important. But above all, it will be necessary to achieve a multilateral agreement of all the trading nations on the status of the dollar, and a bilateral agreement between the United States and Japan upon import-export relationships. Given that, there is no reason to believe the ship will sink, and every reason to hope that the many essential interests the United States and Japan have in common will continue to prevail.

Should Profits Be Controlled?

Among the complaints lodged by the labor movement against the President's wage-price freeze the most plausible—at least superficially—is this: The freeze is unfair to workers because it prevents wage increases without preventing profit increases. This allegation sounds serious, and it deserves a more candid answer from the administration than simply pointing out that the law under which the President acted did not empower him to control profits. Moreover, and much more important, earnest thought should be given to the feasibility of holding down excessive increases in profits—as well as in wages and prices—after the freeze is over.

We believe that labor's complaint has little validity for the 90-day freeze period itself. In the first place, it should be clearly understood that the President has not frozen wages; he has frozen wage rates. Employees who work more hours or move into better jobs will earn more income. The only increases in wage income that are prohibited are those that would enable people to earn more by working the same number of hours at the same job. Similarly, it is rent, not rental income, that is frozen. A landlord who manages to find tenants for previously vacant apartments will make more money. To keep everything fair, a manufacturer who sells more goods at the same profit per unit should also be allowed to keep the increased profit income. The freeze will prevent him from increasing his profit by raising his prices. So, as we see it, equity problems arise only if he increases profits by increasing productivity.

Labor could certainly argue that the fruits of productivity increases made during the freeze should either be shared by labor and capital or passed on to the consumer in lower prices (which would mean that wages would buy more). This point has logical cogency, but very little practical significance in a period as short as 90 days. Productivity rises slowly—distressingly slowly in the current U.S. economy. The staggering complexities of working out a fair method of sharing the productivity increases that might occur during the freeze would

not be worth the effort. Moreover, profits are currently at a historically low level. In the first quarter of 1971, total profits were less than 8 percent of Gross National Product, down from a 1965 high of over 13 percent, and from an average of more than 10 percent over the decade of the 1960s. Some rise to a more normal level during the freeze period might well be considered equitable as well as useful in stimulating a higher level of investment and employment.

If the freeze is followed, as we believe it should be, by a more permanent mechanism for mitigating inflation, the question of how to control profits will become crucial. It would be obviously unfair to labor, for example, to set up a wage-price review board with general instructions to see that prices and wages rise at the same average percentage rate. Under these circumstances all the benefits of increases in productivity would go to capital and none to labor. The real value of wages would not rise. If labor is to share the benefits of increased productivity, wages must be allowed to rise faster than prices.

Setting some general rules under which wages rise faster than prices seems to us a more feasible way of controlling profits than the frequently suggested excess profits tax. The trouble with an excess profits tax is that it is so hard to define "excess." In theory, companies could pay higher taxes on profits which exceeded those earned in some base period which presumably constituted normality. In practice, as previous experience with excess-profits taxation demonstrates, almost every company will have a reason why its profits were uncommonly low during the base period and will be happy to explain these reasons at tedious length in administrative hearings and litigation.

We share labor's concern that capital ought not to get more than its fair share under whatever wage and price controls are enacted after the freeze. But we hope that some ingenuity will be applied to finding a way of accomplishing this objective without plunging into the swamp of administering an excess-profits tax.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Thieu's Victory

Saigon's political uncertainties are neither aggravated nor alleviated by the results of the assembly elections. President Thieu, despite the concerted attack on him by Vice-President Ky, Gen. Minh and various more dubious fringe elements, won an impressive victory. It is probably a good thing that President Thieu did not sweep the board to the extent of getting an overall two-thirds majority. Had he done so he might have been tempted into dangerously high-handed methods. He is already drifting, propelling himself or being propelled toward something embarrassingly close to dictatorship by the prospects of putting up a solo performance in next month's presidential elections. The blame for this is far from being entirely his. "Big" Minh withdrew, ten days ago for no

real reason other than to leave President Thieu as the only runner. Thereupon the Supreme Court obligingly withdrew electoral regulations which seemed to have had the express intention of disqualifying Marshal Ky. The marshal, with no desire at all to get the president off the hook, is refusing to stand unless the elections are reorganized and postponed for three months. This situation must be galling for President Nixon just when the light at the end of the Vietnam tunnel is becoming clearly visible. He is doing his best to persuade President Thieu and the other leading Saigon politicians to rise to the occasion, but so far without success. Yet it would be unfair and dangerous to argue that such difficulties negate the great advances that have been made.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

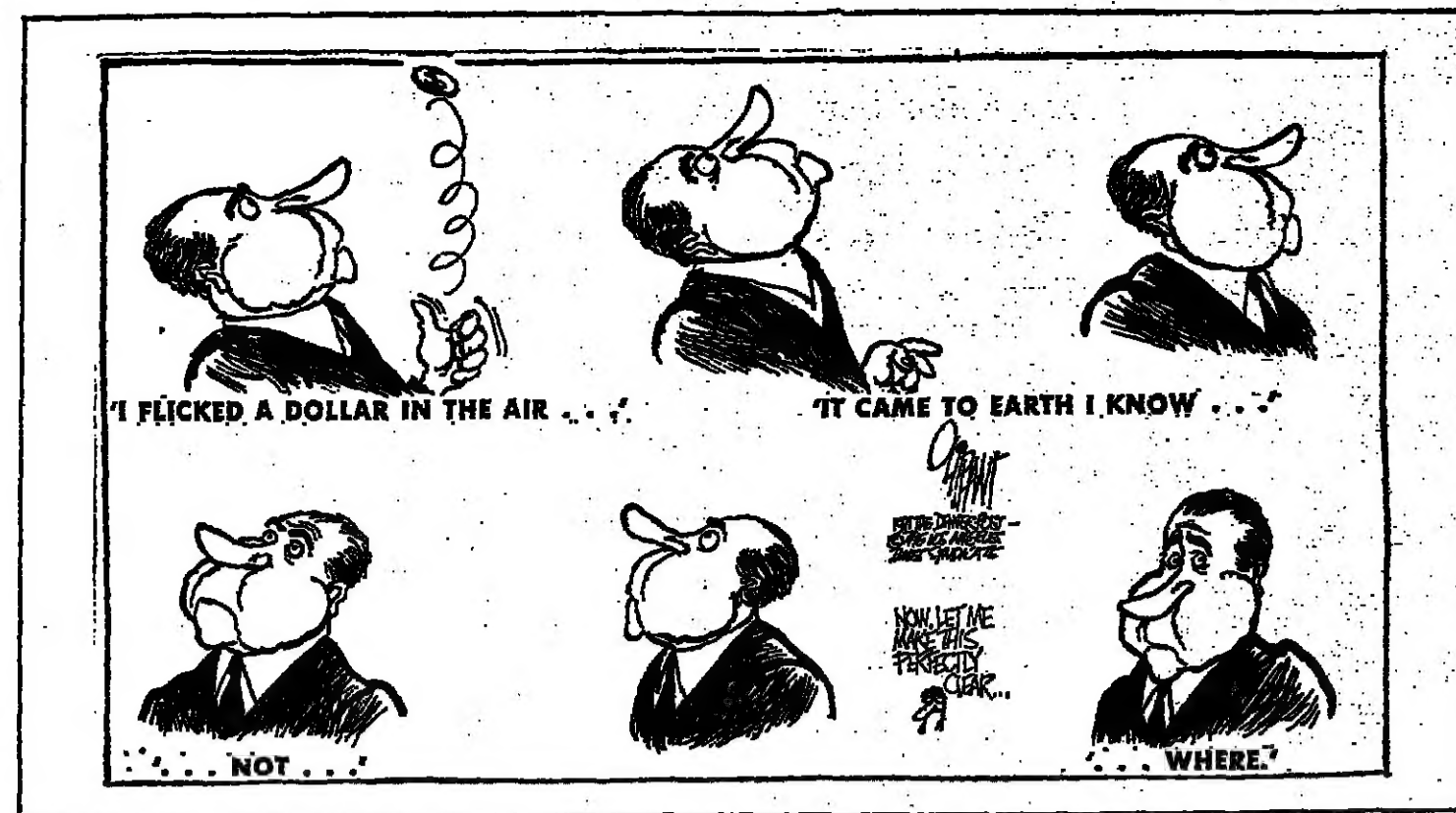
September 3, 1896

NEW YORK—According to a Herald dispatch from Washington, it is reported that Baron Rava, the Italian Ambassador, will be recalled owing to the protests made by Italian residents, who are dissatisfied with what is described as the policy of inaction pursued by the aforementioned Italian Ambassador, with respect to the lynching of Italians in the United States. A most serious charge!

Fifty Years Ago

September 3, 1921

GENEVA—The Council of the League of Nations, with Mr. Wellington Koo (China) presiding, and the numerous committees had a busy day today. The Council discussed a report by Mr. Bourgeois on intellectual relations between the nations, as concerns the exchange of information on scientific subjects and methods of education. A resolution was passed to appoint a committee to deal with the whole subject.



The Crisis Nobody Needs

By C. L. Sulzberger

ISTANBUL—The one crisis nobody wants to hear about is Cyprus and yet this familiar little volcano seems to be getting ready to explode again. The world already has its hands full with monetary troubles, Middle East troubles, Sino-Russian troubles, North Irish troubles, winding down the Vietnam war and winding up the economy. It deserves the thought of another headache in Cyprus.

This even goes for Greece and Turkey, the main interested parties outside the little island that boasts of having fired Aphrodite. With a government of inactive military men directly running Greece and a government of active military men indirectly running Turkey, both lands cover a respite from crisis and a return to normal life. But they are unlikely to get it.

In both Athens and Ankara, which rarely agree with each other, there is considerable accord on the origins of the present difficulty—but not on what to do about it. Archbishop Makarios clearly got an advance tip that the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers were about to meet last spring so he flew off to Moscow evidently fearing a deal that might reduce his leverage.

Makarios Returns

In any case, Makarios came back determined to block any joint action by Greece and Turkey that might lead to a deadlock in talks between representatives of the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities, talks that have been going on more than three years.

When Greek Prime Minister Papadopoulos sent Makarios letters demanding that he ease the growing tension, someone in the archbishop's office leaked them to the press in an effort to undermine Papadopoulos at home. The prime minister is far from being widely popular but this play fallacy most Greeks support their prime minister's effort to avoid another Cyprus showdown.

As soon as the new Turkish regime took over power and proclaimed martial law, the Greeks sought to improve relations. Both countries are in NATO and provide the main forces for that alliance's Southeast Command, holding the hinge between the Black Sea Straits and the Middle East.

Papadopoulos wrote Nihat Erim, his Turkish analogue, urging a return to the era of friendship

developed when Venizelos led Greece and Atatürk ruled Turkey, and even suggesting that this might some day lead toward federation.

This is rather too long a step to seriously contemplate when viewing the ancient heritage of religious and cultural quarrels that weighs upon the two. Nevertheless, Erim replied that no real advance could be foreseen until there was a Cyprus settlement satisfactory to the 30 percent Turkish minority there.

Papadopoulos had hoped that close Greco-Turkish friendship and at least partial federation might pave the way for a Cyprus solution. Erim thinks the initial step must be federation on Cyprus. It is the old question of whether the chicken or the egg comes first. Greek tradition claims Cyprus

as part of Greece's heritage. This was bypassed in agreements that transferred it from British sovereignty to an independent republic. But Makarios refrigerated the constitution three years after it was promulgated.

For a time Greece attempted high-handed methods and illegally dispatched a military force of 10,000 to Cyprus. In 1964 the Turks were so enraged that they genuinely wanted war with Athens and were only put off—and infuriated—when President Johnson warned them against this in a tough letter.

Although the crisis continued to fester, it didn't erupt. Eventually a UN force was dispatched to keep the local Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots apart and a spokesman from each community began long and still fruitless talks.

But Makarios is unyielding vis-à-vis the Turks and finds Moscow useful to stoke the flames when Athens wants to douse them. An anarchic Cyprus is, of course, a fine way of splitting NATO Greece and Turkey and as a Turkish proverb says: "An open door invites callers."

In their hearts most Greeks want all Cyprus and most Turks want at least partition. But reasonable leadership on both sides sees the desire for compromise. Makarios has again demonstrated that he is clever enough to frustrate any combined efforts by Athens and Ankara to impose a solution, so again the embers of crisis begin to glow. NATO, tormented by island trouble spots, returns Cyprus to the list, a list already featured by the names of Malta and Iceland.

Why Europe Was Stunned

By Ralf Dahrendorf

BRUSSELS—Few expressions have been used more widely to describe the effects of President Nixon's new economic policy than that America's partners are "shocked" and "stunned."

There are several reasons for this: the swiftness of the measures, the absence of consultation, the immediate effects of some decisions taken.

In addition, there are the institutional difficulties which some of America's partners have in articulating a concerted reaction. New implications of President Nixon's decisions are discovered almost every day. Many of us are beginning to see now, after the debates in the European Council of Ministers on monetary matters and in GATT about trade, that whatever the new economic policy means to the United States, it is likely to change the entire texture of international economic relations.

One point should be made to avoid misunderstandings. Many, certainly in Europe, realize the seriousness of the economic problems with which the United States is confronted. We know that the health and stability of the United States are a necessary condition of progress in the free world.

Thus, there is much comprehension for a policy involving drastic and even painful measures. The simultaneous announcement of new tariff and nontariff

barriers which might add up to discriminatory import charges of 25 percent or more is unprecedented in the recent history of world trade. Moreover, these are deliberate and direct actions. It is still not possible to assess their effect in precise quantitative terms. However, it is estimated that nearly 90 percent of the exports of the European communities to the United States, which amount to approximately \$7 billion, will be affected.

The immediate effect is only one side of the picture. There can be little doubt that we are going to see considerable dislocation of trade. This will be partly a response to actual difficulties on the American market, but there may well be strategic dislocations caused by uncertainty over the future of the American market.

Certainly, the suggestion by the director general of GATT is well taken that we have to reconsider the entire system of world trade. But this is more easily said than done. There may well be a certain parallelism with the international monetary system here, the reform of which has been demanded by many in the last 10 days.

The reasons for this, at least in the field of trade, are twofold. First, while America's partners may be stunned, they are also hurt by the measures. Immediate problems must be solved. The

re-establishment of parties in the monetary field and the removal of the surtax on imports are analogous issues. We shall have to work out, in the near future, a procedure for international talks on the future of trade without having to fear that at the end of a common effort we will have to live with most flagrant discriminations.

The second difficulty is no less serious. A reform of the system of world trade is likely to require a set of very far-reaching decisions. The proposal to create, within the framework of GATT, an equivalent to the club of 10, may be part of these, but it is only one part. We have to reconsider the procedures by which the rules of world trade can be maintained and developed in the light of both the old principles and the new facts of life.

He Has Doubts

I am not at all sure that we are prepared for this, either politically or even intellectually. One point remains. In the past, the European community has often been charged by the United States with creating a regional bloc, internally coherent, but closed to the outside. Such charges were always exaggerated and even wrong. Yet an element of truth is undeniable in the thesis that Europe signifies the emergence of new regional formations. Now the United States has made sweeping decisions which presumably satisfy its legitimate self-interest.

But these decisions respond to American self-interest without evident regard to the interest of others who are and will continue to be closely allied with the United States. In this sense, the measures are in effect an additional challenge to regionalization. Whatever the significance may be, it must not take us to the end of liberal economic relations in the world. We all know that it is easier to be liberal while one is moving ahead but it is necessary to be liberal at all times. The affirmation that the United States intends to continue to adhere to this principle which the European community is bound to pursue by conviction and interest is the basis of common action for Americans and Europeans. The sooner a cooperative effort of this kind begins, the better it will be for all of us.

Ralf Dahrendorf, formerly of the West German Foreign Ministry, is a member of the Common Market Commission responsible for external trade and relations. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Letters

Bunker vs. Thieu

Regarding the undisputed gloominess, debacle, travesty, burlesque (chinese one!) held acted in Saigon's stupor election proceedings, it is wondered why Capital Hill does not so curiously adopt the same democratic stance.

V.P. Nguyen Cao Ky and G. Duong Van Chig Minh. The solution to our Kew Johnson-Nixon dilemma in man is clear: entrust the long-suffering "man on the spot" Bunker, to run the U.S. democracy. Nguyen Thieu! This should pose insuperable problem with notoriously flexible S. Court. We obviously need Bunker of the patent twaddle being dispensed wily Thieu—and Ellsworth provide the Ky to lessen acute U.S. embarrassment.

After all, he was, when the number with General "meathead" when Tet is President Johnson's new as a writer of political and he does know who bodies are buried in a political graveyard. Bunker prize candidacy would pry October campaign with daily needed "candidates and" Bunker and it's a go. Opportunity for American to learn the central is Nam politics as taught by incumbent president: "One defense for the U.S.—Thieu!"

WARREN H. GOLD
Heidelberg, W. Germany

Labor and the Freeze

I'm frankly shocked at the idea to read how strong major union leaders are to the wage-price freeze. It is not as extended as its "Can Messrs. Woodcock, Bridges, et al to me in simple language student of economics can stand: "How can you freeze it?" And, if indeed, the method whereby one can profit there, I must agree an automatic by-product of the freeze must be a "loss" (since the most expedient sought for losses, via increasing prices, be disallowed). Also, in the various discussions I've read regarding the net effect on domestic versus foreign car prices, higher prices (reflected across-the-board) on the added higher costs of importers because of the freeze on the dollar) put How can the prices of cars (or any other items matter) be increased if it freeze on all prices?

ROBERT B.
Frankfurt.

Investments Abroad

It is understandable to President Nixon, for political purposes, make self-serving phrases like "no longer any need United States to fight competition with its behind its back" while to the balance-of-trade in general and American trade in particular, all find that, in light of the economic situation, the President of the largest and the supposed leader "free world" is not.

Although it can be said has been done by U.S. for a long time, that investments eventually prove the balance-of-situation, it can never be that they will improve the balance-of-trade. The goal of an improved of payment situation (negative investment balance) reached, however, because insatiable expansion demand of these industries, more re-investment and turn to the U.S. as a further outflow of funds same time it has created a situation of overseas market saturation which has virtually eliminated export by their U.S. parent firm as hurting their own weaker and home-based competitors.

BERNARD L. ROSEN
Venice.

Dollar's Wor

When we need you let us down. Why don't on publishing "One Do worth yesterday."? Too

BRUSSELS, P. L. F.

Dischord

Apparently whoever put that piano on an Airlines 747 GBT, Aug. public use has never best of residence to a few martini under the down to "entertain" the

Ibiza, Spain.

The Chinese Entry

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

VENICE, Sept. 2 (UPI)—The Chinese film "Red Detachment of Women" to be presented at the Venice Festival tomorrow night with Communist China's ambassador to Italy, Liu Xiang, attending, was shown during the press this morning.

The film is an opera ballet, danced by a group of women in red, and is a story of a woman's section of the Red Army, through the years of civil war, from 1927 to 1949. The film is a story of a woman's section of the Red Army, through the years of civil war, from 1927 to 1949. The film is a story of a woman's section of the Red Army, through the years of civil war, from 1927 to 1949.

Miss Davis's political opinions, which she states emphatically during the film, are highly controversial. She is an avowed Communist. But the appeal does not lie there. Rather, taking a specific case, the film argues convincingly for freedom of speech and freedom of thought. It is opposed, as are all reasonable people, to the jailing of ideas.

Ingram Bergman

Warren's film is two hours long. The film is a story of a woman's section of the Red Army, through the years of civil war, from 1927 to 1949. The film is a story of a woman's section of the Red Army, through the years of civil war, from 1927 to 1949. The film is a story of a woman's section of the Red Army, through the years of civil war, from 1927 to 1949.

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Dustin Hoffman asleep on his wife Anne's shoulder at Venice Film Festival. His new film is an official entry.

Zooey Hall's interpretation of the defeated braggart, while Wendell Buron, as the novice prisoner, Michael Geer as the penitentiary's raving queen and Danny Fendelman as the effeminate youth in need of a protector—all accomplish individual work of excellence.

Claude Louch's latest, "Smile, Smooch, Smooch," is somewhat reminiscent of René Clair's "Under the Boogie Woogie," which is limited by accordion music, by a sense of bonhomie among the lowly and by playful technique. But the film has not got the Clair finesse or wit. It is, however, slickly executed and, despite a few arid passages, is very popular.

A trio of day laborers, employed at a Riviera port, are fast friends. When one of them marries, the others pool their resources and accompany their comrade on his honeymoon. They steal an automobile, cheat gas station attendants along the Riviera and swindle about as well as in St. Tropez. They pick up a blind accordionist on their travels; he supplies their adventures with music and composes the theme song.

Charles Gérard as the rough-neck leader is exceptionally droll and his characterization is probably here to stay—it seems very likely that he will now become a movie star comic. His gruff, impudent humor and robust, earthy personality are akin to those of Wallace Beery in his mellow years. Commercial success awaits "Smile, Smooch, Smooch" and Mr. Gérard.

The new Dustin Hoffman comedy, "Who Is Harry Kellerman and Why Is He Saying Those Terrible Things About Me?" is a dud. Hoffman as protagonist spends the evening on the psychiatrist's couch, the doctor being a Dutch-dialect, low comedian. Hoffman is a fabulously rich songwriter, suffering from schizophrenia, a suicidal mania, manic depression and other simply hilarious ailments. The only bearable moments are a short interlude with Barbara Harris as a singer who has missed her big chance and the late David Byrne as the songwriter's father, an Ocean Avenue, Coney Island, denizen who knows his days are numbered.

At a press conference, a British journalist asked, "Who is Ulu Groshard (the director) and why is he doing these terrible things to Dustin Hoffman?" Hoffman, who is in Italy, soon to begin a film for Pierre Garmel and Groshard rose to reply to the charge, but the London man stalked from the hall, having made his point.

A dull, Danish film, "Kærlig Irene," seen yesterday on the festival screening in the Arena Theater because of its graphic erotic episodes. Would-be viewers staged a minor demonstration before the Cinema Palace in protest last night. Their complaint, a legitimate one, is that any spectator who can pay 5,000 lire for a seat may attend a premiere, but that the morals of the curate customer are absurdly guarded.

The West and the 'Other' Kinds of Medicines

By Alton Blakeslee

NEW YORK (AP).—For any one of a raft of human illnesses, there are at least four different cures:

● In China, cure can come from sticking thin needles into nerve points under the skin, in the art of acupuncture.

● In Africa, cure can come from witch doctors using magical words and perhaps a sprinkling of powdered horn of rhinoceros.

● In India, cure can come from herbs known for thousands of years to doctors of Ayurvedic medicine.

● In Europe and the United States, cure can come from a doctor's sympathetic conversation and some innocuous sugar pills.

They all work because the patient wants to get well, and has faith that his doctor is helping him. They work because so many human ailments are purely or mainly psychological, stemming from bent or fractured emotions, or personal problems. In fact, it is estimated that one-third of the Americans going to family doctors do not have any physical basis for their illness, and in another third their symptoms cannot be explained by, or else are out of proportion to, any physical findings.

People around the world are subject to similar complaints stemming partly or solely from psychic tensions—nervousness, severe itching, some headaches, eczema, some irregular or fast heartbeats, some muscle cramps, faintness, high blood pressure at times, ulcers, constipation, blurred vision, insomnia, weakness... the list goes on.

The needle doctor, the witch doctor, the herb doctor deal with such complaints much as does the doctor in the great medical center or in a small town—with reassurance and instillation of some faith.

Faith Healing But in a piddling of "other medicines," many Western doctors say that faith healing accounts for all the good results claimed by needle, witchcraft and herb practitioners. The human body, they point out, has remarkable powers of self-healing against infection and injury, even if no physical treatment is given—a phenomenon that often astounds Western doctors as well.

But other physicians disagree that nothing more than faith healing is always involved, and are suggesting closer, more objective, looks at acupuncture, yoga, meditation, and herb and folk medicines around the world.

In India, medicinal use of plants is mentioned in the Rig Veda, written between 4800 and 1800 B.C., which some historians presume to have some medicinal value in seeking a balance between three "humors" of the body to maintain health.

The Ayurvedic system of medicine came later; it depends upon plants and herbs. Indian literature lists more than 1,500 plants presumed to have some medicinal value in seeking a balance between three "humors" of the body to maintain health. Ayurvedic physicians offer a 14-day "rejuvenation course," a shortened version of a 42-day treatment using massage, exercise, meditation, a salt-free diet and other means aimed at curing chronic diseases. Proponents say that cheap medicines and treatments offered by the Ayurvedic and two other systems of medicine—Jain and Siddha—can cure chronic diseases, including cases of paralysis, on which Western doctors have given up.

Re-examination While such claims are disputed in the United States, there is no question that some medicines derived from herbs and plants used by the Indian practitioners have clinical effect. From plants came digitalis to aid a weakened heart, quinine for malarial fever, citrus juices to combat scurvy, and ephedrine to relieve asthmatic attack. From India came raw-wolf, leading to a potent tranquilizer and a drug to control high blood pressure.

Folk medicines are now being re-examined or explored in small but growing research programs. Scientists based in Hawaii are studying folk medicines of the Pacific Ocean peoples. Thus far they have turned up remedies that show promise of acting against cancer, of killing pain or tranquilizing patients, as well as agents capable of inducing abortion. Natives knew about such properties. A Swedish group is looking into the medicines of South American Indians.

Other researchers are taking a new look at yoga, particularly a popular form known as transcendental meditation, finding that the meditative state produces a number of measurable physiological changes, such as reduced oxygen consumption and slowed heartbeat, and changes in brain waves.

Some young people credit it with helping them give up drugs—marijuana, LSD, even heroin—because the feelings induced by drugs cannot compare with the mental experience from meditation.

Transcendental meditation is credited with relieving mental and physical tension, is being studied as a means of controlling blood pressure, and may have other uses in clinical medicine, say some researchers. It induces a mental state quite distinct from wakefulness, sleep, dreaming, or the states produced by hypnosis and autogeneration, one careful study concludes.

Acupuncture Quick startling and baffling are the descriptions of surgery performed in China with acupuncture as the only anesthetic. Patients have had brain surgery while talking calmly with the surgeon, eating orange slices, apparently feeling no pain, while clapping in their hands the little red book of Chairman Mao's thoughts.

Their only treatment, said Chinese surgeons, was to have a few three-inch-long needles inserted into the webbing between thumb and forefinger.

Does acupuncture involve some kind of hypnosis or suggestion that there will be no pain, some ultraconfidence instilled in the patient, or is it "trubish," as some Western doctors maintain? Or is there some physiological phenomenon that calls for understanding and possibly further development?

Chinese doctors say they do not know how acupuncture achieves what it does, but they say it works, that for thousands of years it has helped patients with headaches, liver problems, fevers, pain, rheumatism, polio, asthma, kidney infections, tuberculosis and other diseases.

It is a mystery well worth investigating, say some U.S. doctors. Old perhaps as the first tribal groupings is the witch doctor, many of them, as in Africa, working on the belief that illness is caused by evil spirits, which must

be exorcised through incantations and with the aid of sometimes of potions of magical properties.

The witch doctor, by all accounts, has two things going for him. One is his naive wit and power of observation, which helps him determine the nature of illness, and the personality of his patient.

An American doctor tells of having his first meeting one day with a witch doctor in Africa, then seeing him a few days later. The American was dressed in exactly the same clothes he had worn the first day, with an array of pencils and pens in his breast pocket. The witch doctor studied him momentarily, and said, "You had one more pencil the other day."

Secondly, the witch doctor "never fails. If the patient dies, as is frequently the case, it is simply conceded that the evil spirit is stronger than the medicine," says Ethel E. Thompson, a chemist who studied witch doctor practices and medicines in Africa.

Witch doctors have plant medicines, and a bagful of special things not likely to be adopted by Western medicine—a Zulu witch doctor's materials include such items as herbal remedies wrapped in small glass bottles, powdered horn of rhinoceros, pieces of crocodile skin, bits of bark, dried insects, and a smorgasbord of other specialties, Dr. Thompson says.

Witch doctors in Africa and their counterparts in Hawaii, Haiti and elsewhere use the native belief in magic and spirits and suggestibility to cast spells, sometimes frightening people to death. Those marked with a death spell have actually died within a few days to ten days' time.

Western doctors speculate that the cause may be shock produced by sudden release of adrenalin, or that the adrenal glands stop functioning, so the heart stops, too.

Says Dr. Thompson: "After considering all factors, let us not have undue contempt for the witch doctor nor disregard him completely. He knows each and every member of his tribe, and is an expert psychologist. He inspires implicit faith in his people, shares their culture, and serves them to the best of his ability and we, too, are taking some of his medicines."

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French Reserves Hit Records

Monthly Gains Set Debt Payments

Sept. 2 (AP).—British reserves last month by \$396 million—to set level in history.

At the end of the month, the total of \$22,000 billion was calculated at the level which is \$2,40 to

a single month. The reserves would have been but for a government make two repayments of \$256 million in advance of their dates.

A repayment of \$256 million, thus consumption of a huge sum was a long-term debt of \$25 million.

words, Britain's true last month totaled of \$251 million, a third of to-holding.

A rush by foreign investors—and presumably into sterling—was noted in President Nixon's Aug. 15

Record Set. Sept. 2 (AP).—A year of \$3,035 billion of the pushed French new high of \$3,26 (\$5,89 billion) last

Finance Ministry's record was set in 1970, when the reserves of \$3,26 billion.

his increase was a payment of \$3,47 (\$6,02 billion) to the Monetary Fund, time, the Bank of

of the increase was \$3,47 billion, with the two-tier for market was estab-

Reserves Rise. Sept. 2 (Reuters).—Reserves rose to \$3,035 billion at the end of July, the Bank

is held unchanged in the while reserves fell 1,65 billion from

Officials Seen Failing Free on Money Policy

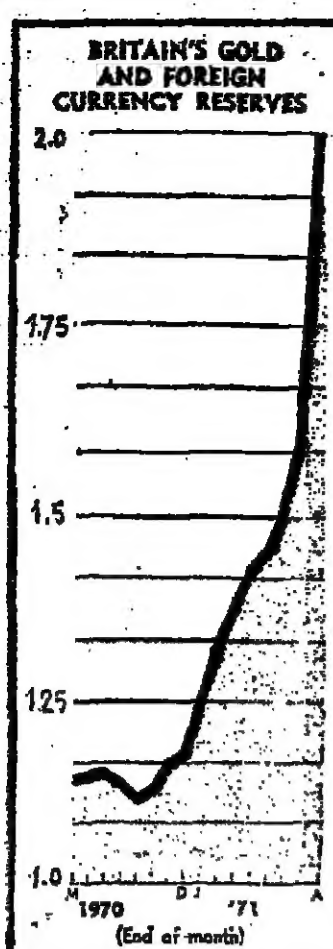
Sept. 2 (AP-DJ).—Market monetary a six-hour meet-out any apparent solving their

central bankers ministry officials the EEC Monetary ring declined to

to be held in pri-

mainly an exchange of information. He said Italian representatives presented a compromise plan that resembled last month's Benelux

proposal for a joint float of EEC currencies against the dollar. But the meeting failed to reach any agreement, he said.



British Bank Rate Slashed To 5 Percent

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP).—The government today slashed its 6 percent bank rate by 1 percent, a move that was widely expected.

Foreign investors have been getting rid of their dollars to buy sterling in a massive gamble that if the British currency is revalued as part of an international package deal to realign all currencies

against the lower value of the dollar, they would reap an enormous profit by selling their sterling at its then higher value.

To make the possibility of such transactions less attractive, the government last weekend stopped payment of interest to foreign holders of sterling. Now, by cutting back the interest rate they hope to stall further sterling speculative buying.

Government spokesmen went out of their way today to stress that although a cut in bank rate would normally be designed to make borrowing cheaper for industrial expansion, this time it was dictated by international events and was not specifically to boost the domestic economy.

The reduction is expected to increase demand in the money market for loan funds as both money and bill rates will be lowered in line with the new bank rate, dealers said.

This probably will encourage potential borrowers to start projects which previously had been postponed due to the high interest rates.

Kirin Brewery Net Up. TOKYO, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—Kirin Brewery Co. said today net profit rose 18.6 percent in the half year ended July 31 on a sales increase of 22 percent.

Profit rose to 4.76 billion yen from 3.99 billion in the preceding six months, while sales rose to 206.23 billion yen from 155.9 billion.

Kirin announced an unchanged dividend of 3.75 yen.

The brewery also reported that sales in the current half year are likely to fall to 170 billion yen, reflecting seasonal factors, although it hopes to maintain an unchanged dividend.

The period after the 90-day freeze, the so-called Phase 2, could result in an end to government controls. But as sides study the causes of inflation more closely in an effort to find cures, they find it probable that some kind of wage-price restraints will be in force at some time in the next ten years.

Even ten years may not see an end to intense intervention. "We aren't designing a program for permanent control" of the economy, insists one strategist, but the word "permanent" is his escape clause. For he adds: "I don't know how much shorter than infinity" the period of restraints will have to be.

Differing Lines of Reasoning. Underlying the administration's planning are three lines of reasoning:

● Big companies and big unions have become so strong that they are not affected significantly by classic tax, spending and monetary policies oriented to a "free market" that no longer exists.

Hopes for Japan-U.S. SEC Orders Economic Accord Fade

By Selig S. Harrison

TOKYO, Sept. 2 (WP).—The prospects for an early "package" settlement of Japan-U.S. economic differences appeared to be fading here in the wake of tight new Japanese foreign exchange controls and continuing U.S. vagueness on the terms for removal of the 10 percent import surcharge.

Assistant Secretary of State Philip Trazzle left today after three days of inconclusive bargaining with officials. The Japanese reaffirmed their stand that the surcharge should be removed in exchange for a fixed upward revaluation of the yen, and Mr. Trazzle stressed that the United States sees "no direct connection" between the two issues.

Faced with an elusive U.S. bargaining posture and uncertainty in the European money markets, authorities here have tightened up their foreign exchange controls during the past three days.

They are frankly seeking to keep the yen from rising much above 7 percent pending the outcome of the Japan-U.S. economic conference in Washington next week and the Group of Ten ministerial meetings in London Sept. 15-16.

The value of the yen remained near 338.6 to the dollar for the second straight day today—6.32 percent above the old parity of 360.

Should the United States prove unwilling to remove the import surcharge in exchange for currency realignments, the Bank of Japan would seek to make the rate of revaluation below a minimal as possible, and the new controls are seen as a way to preserve Japanese bargaining leverage during the coming negotiations.

Another factor influencing the thinking of Japanese officials is that the United States might get rid of their dollars to buy sterling in a massive gamble that if the British currency is revalued as part of an international package deal to realign all currencies

against the lower value of the dollar, they would reap an enormous profit by selling their sterling at its then higher value.

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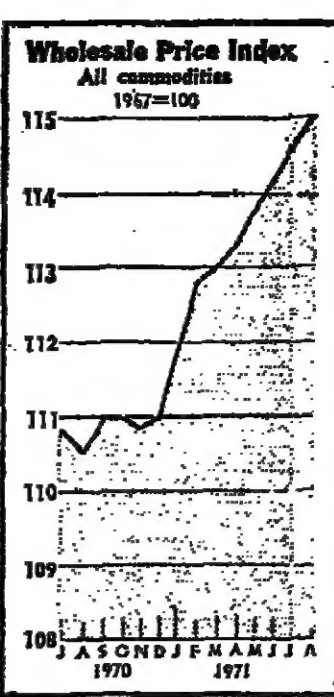
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Index Up .7% On Wholesale Prices in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP-DJ).—Wholesale prices rose at a rapid 8.4 percent seasonally-adjusted annual pace in August, the fastest increase in six months, the Labor Department reported today.

The August index is based almost entirely on prices prevailing before the wage-price stabilization action announced by the President on Aug. 15, the department said.

Wholesale prices rose an adjusted 0.7 percent, exceeding the adjusted 0.5 percent rise a month earlier and marking the largest rise since an 0.8 advance last February.

On an unadjusted basis, prices advanced 0.3 percent to 114.9 percent of the 1967 average, the department said. The index now stands 4 percent above a year earlier.

The key industrial commodity prices rose 0.5 percent on both an adjusted and unadjusted basis, down from July's steeper 0.7 adjusted rise, it said.

The prices of consumer finished goods rose 0.5 percent, the department said.

Building Costs Rise. "The continued upward push in prices of construction materials, including lumber and wood products, steel mill products and concrete products, caused a 0.9 percent increase for processed materials, supplies and components," the report stated.

"Metals and metal products had the greater influence as a major advance was registered for steel mill products, nonferrous metals, containers, hardware and a variety of other metal products," it said.

The rise in overall metal and metal products was 1.4 percent, the report said.

Other significant price increases included a 0.5 percent rise for textiles and clothing, a 0.3 percent rise for fuels and electric power and increases for motor vehicle parts, household appliances, paper, shoes and some rubber products, the report said.

"As a matter of fact, one of the transactions investigated by the SEC, involving Bath Industries, resulted in a profit of over \$3.4 million to Madison."

Some Imports Exempted From U.S. Tax. WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP-DJ).—The Treasury announced today that it will relieve major hardship for many importers, has ruled that imports already in shipment to the United States on Aug. 16 will not be subject to the new 10 percent import surcharge.

The exemption also applies to goods that had been landed but were still in bonded warehouses or foreign trade zones, and goods that were tied up by the West Coast dock strike.

In numerous cases, importers had already sold these goods at fixed, contract prices. Payment of the surcharge would have greatly reduced or wiped out their profits, and the Treasury statement yesterday said "many small importers claimed they had faced possible bankruptcy without the exemption."

The exemption does not alter the "deterrent" effect of the surcharge on all import orders and shipments made after Aug. 16, the date of the announcement of President Nixon's new economic policy.

\$1.5 Billion Value. While it has no exact figures, the Treasury estimates the value of the goods exempted from the

Wall Street Is Tamed By a Pre-Holiday Lull

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange today was almost a carbon copy of yesterday's session, inching ahead in slow trading.

Displaying a minimal movement, the Dow Jones industrial average rose 1.61 to finish at 906.63, while turnover slipped along at 10.66 million shares. The daily average this week has come to less than 11 million shares.

Most analysts expect activity to pick up on Tuesday after the long Labor Day weekend.

AMP, Inc., heading the active list, thanks to large block trades, slipped 1/2 to 60. This leading producer of electrical connectors reported lower first-half profits several weeks ago.

Biggest Loser. Liberty Loan, the biggest point lower on the active roster, fell 1 1/4 to 13 after setting a yearly low. Shares of the personal loan company were weak following a dividend cut yesterday.

Boise Cascade, No. 2 on the volume list, advanced 1 7/8 to 27. It was helped by the current interest in mobile homes—a field in which Boise holds a stake—as well as a recommendation by a leading advisory service.

Cleveland-Cliffs Iron rose 2 3/8 to 73 1/2. The company has ended merger negotiations with Diamond Crystal Salt.

McDonnell Douglas rose 7/8 to 31 1/4. This followed an announcement that the United States had agreed to sell 173 Phantom jet fighters to West Germany in a transaction involving an estimated \$750 million.

General Electric climbed 1 to 63 1/8 after touching its previous 1971 high at 63 1/4. Washington sources indicated that GE was likely to make engines for the Phantoms.

Gillette edged up 1/2 to 43 3/8. The nation's leading maker of razors and blades plans to introduce a new double-bladed razor this autumn.

Fleetwood Enterprises, a star performer in the market earlier this week, tumbled 1 1/2 to 55 5/8. The stock, which sold below \$1 a share five years ago, traded at a record price of 58 1/8 yesterday.

Today's pullback was set into motion by a statement by the mobile-home producer that it plans to file for a public offering of about 675,000 common shares. News of an offering often sends down the price of a stock on a short-term basis. On Tuesday, Fleetwood declared a 100 percent stock dividend.

Skyline Corp., which also makes mobile homes and recreational vehicles, rose 1/8 to 47. During the day, it set a high at 47 3/8. The American Stock Exchange index rose .08 to 25.30.

Cadillac's Jaundiced Eye Wanders to Small Car Mart. DETROIT, Sept. 2 (AP-DJ).—The Cadillac division of General Motors is studying the idea of developing a smaller Cadillac to compete with imported luxury cars, such as Mercedes-Benz, which are selling well, Cadillac division general manager George R. Elges disclosed yesterday.

Until now, growing sales of imported autos here had been considered largely a problem for lower-priced makes.

But Mr. Elges said, his division has been viewing growing sales of luxury imports, particularly the Mercedes-Benz, "with a very jaundiced eye" lately.

Full-Sized Model. As a result, he said, the division's stylists have worked up design drawings and a full-sized model sculptured out of clay of a small-sized Cadillac to compete in this market "if and when the time comes to get in there."

He emphasized that it was not a high priority project right now, but it nevertheless marked the first time a Cadillac official has confirmed that the division was working on a smaller car. In the past, rumors to that effect were denied by officials.

Mercedes U.S. sales have been growing steadily. In 1970, deliveries increased 17 percent to more than 35,000 units from 1969's total. Thus far in 1971, Mercedes

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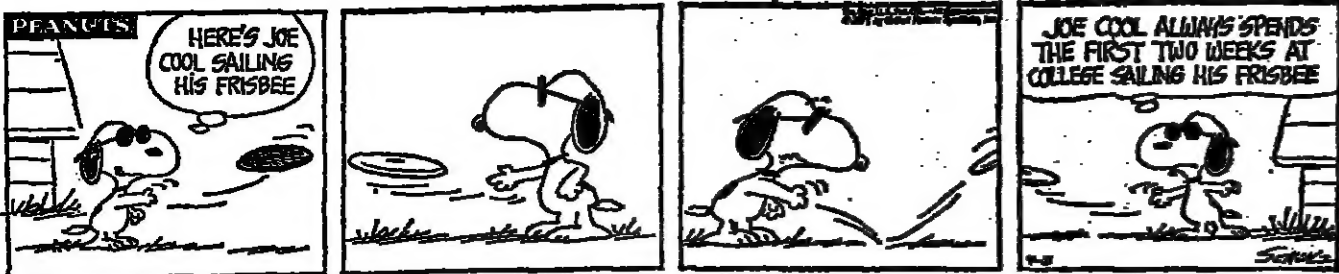
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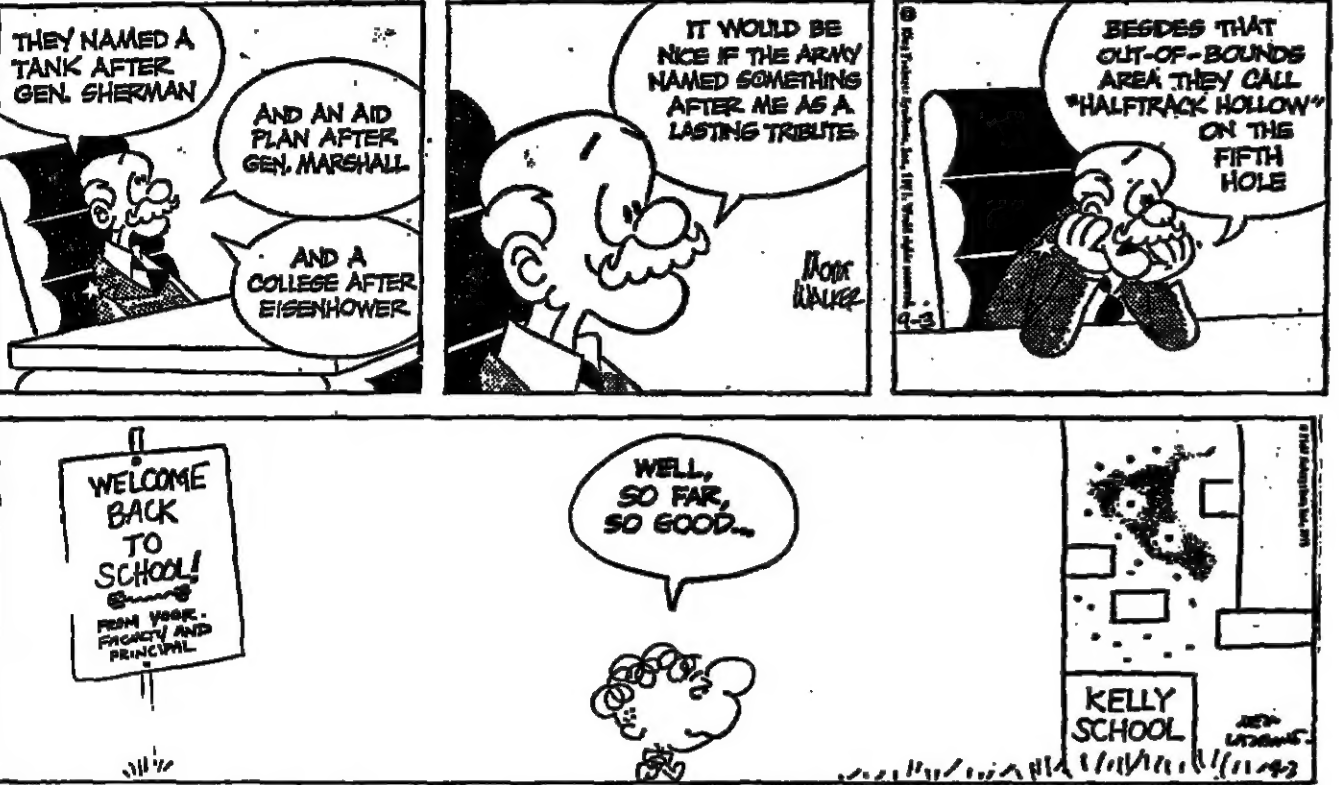
PEANUTS
R.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



BEE TLE
BAILEY
MISS
PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID
REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

When the diagramed deal was played in a recent U.S. tournament, West at both tables opened with a weak two-heart bid, North made a take-out double and East's weak raise to three hearts was followed by a cue-bid of four hearts from South. Here the North players parted company.

One North bid four no-trump, which was just a general move toward slam, and South plunged directly into seven diamonds. This was easily made, for the play of the diamond ace revealed the marked finesse against East's queen. One heart ruff in the dummy provided the 18th trick.

There was considerable irony in the replay, where the bidding followed the course shown in the diagram. After North bid spades at his second turn, South naturally headed for a spade slam and bid seven after finding that his partner held two aces.

All would have been well if South had been the declarer, but as it was, West was able to make a Lightner double. This instructed East to make an unusual lead, and at the seven-level strongly suggested a void suit and an immediate ruff.

Recognizing that West must have a diamond void, South retreated to seven no-trump. He had no assurance of 13 tricks in no-trump, but that seemed better than submitting tamely to a ruff at the first trick.

East doubled seven no-trump for no particular reason, and it turned out that only 12 tricks could be made. The Gurnits team gained 20 international match points.

In the post-mortem, North-South discovered that they would after all have made seven spades doubled. East would have had to guess which partner was more

likely to be void in his own longer suit.

The Lightner double would then have helped North to make his slam. He would have ruffed one club in the South hand, drawn trumps and taken a first-round diamond finesse, knowing that East must have all the missing diamonds.

ROKIH
AJ103
J
1084
AK96

WEST (D)
762
KQ10865
85

EAST
5
K32
Q762
Q10732

SOUTH
K84
A74
AK953
4

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

West North East South
2♥ Dbl 3♥ 4♥
Pass 4♥ Pass 4NT
Pass 5♥ Pass 7♥
Dbl Pass Pass 7NT
Pass Pass Dbl Pass

West led the heart king.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NEARY
GEDEH
REGOFT
DUPLED

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SANDY, CIVIL, DEADLY, UPWARD

Answer: Things get out of hand when you do this! - DISCARD

BOOKS

THE LAST WHOLE EARTH CATALOG

Access to Tools

Edited by Stewart Brand. Portola Institute/Randem
447 pp. Paper. \$5.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

HOW time goes by. Here it is, "The Last Whole Earth Catalog" already, and some people hadn't even got it straight yet what the first one was, or any of the 14 in between. Well, happily for them, among the smallest trinkets in this huge plum pudding of a publication is founder Stewart Brand's history of the venture. To wit: "The Whole Earth Catalog" got started in a plane over Nebraska in March, 1968. I was returning to California from my father's long dying and funeral that morning in Illinois. The sun had set ahead of the plane. . . . I gazed out the window into dark nothing and slid into a reverie about my friends who were starting their own civilization hither and yon in the sticks and how I could help. The L.L. Bean catalogue of outdoor stuff came to mind and I pondered upon Bear's service to humanity over the years. So many of the problems I could identify came down to a matter of access. Where to buy a windmill. Where to get good information on bee-keeping. Where to lay hands on a computer without forfeiting freedom. . . .

"Shortly I was fantasizing access service. A truck store, maybe, traveling around with information and samples of what was worth getting and information where to get it. A catalogue too, continuously updated, in part by the users. A catalogue of goods that owed nothing to the suppliers and everything to the users. It would be something I could put years into."

So he did. With the blessings of his employer, Portola Institute (a small non-profit education-research corporation in Menlo Park, Calif.) and a stockpile of funds built for him by his parents, Brand stuck his toes in. He came up with a name (based on his "1968 Photograph-of-the-Whole-Earth Campaign"), began browsing in bookstores, joined the American Booksellers Association. By July he'd put together a mimeographed 6-page "Partial Preliminary Booklist" of which he'd gathered so far ("Tantra art, cybernetics, the Indian tepees, recreational equipment, about 120 items"), a truckload of samples, and about \$200 worth of business from "familiar communes in New Mexico and Colorado."

Two years later, he was in the clutches of the familiar success story. The operation was threatening to do a million dollars worth of business (the majority of it on the "Catalog" and its supplements, no advertising). The publicity word was spreading ("Nothing," Brand notes, "had the business impact of one tiny mention in 'Uncle Ben Ser' in the Detroit Free Press, where some reader asked, 'How can we start a farm?' and Uncle Ben printed our address. We got hundreds and hundreds of subscriptions from that.") And Brand had reached the point where he was asking in guest editors (notably Ken Kesey, the novelist, and Paul Kravner, editor of the Realist, who teamed up to produce last spring's supplement).

But with success came the

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt reviewer for The New

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Faithful, in Germany
3 Medicine-giver
10 Variety's Green
14 Talks
15 Indian money
16 Teller's place
17 Doctrine of unlimited power
18 Rough cliff
20 African tribesman
21 Sharif
22 Does editing
24 Distinct
27 Elec. unit
28 Forgo
31 Greenhouse décor
34 Names formally
36 Flood man: Var.
37 Fabric fluff
38 Arms or pla
39 Book of the Bible
40 Miss Claire
41 Brought under control
42 Court of Common
43 Custom-made, on Savile Row

45 Little bit
46 Youmans song
52 Pass
54 Lollibrigda
55 Before, verse style
56 Trick
57 In order
60 Fake: Abbr.
61 Towels
62 Title
63 Health clubs
64 Express scorn
65 Miss Sommer

DOWN

1 Characteristic
2 Jewish scholar
3 Derby site
4 Service club: Abbr.
5 Solicit
6 — the plate (no run)
7 Agnew
8 Circuitry designers: Abbr.
9 Maine-Alamo verb
10 Way of speaking
11 Rural affair
12 Heavens!
13 Walks fast, with "it"

18 Weavin machin
23 Near o
26 Doomed
29 Jot
30 Headlin
31 Offhand
32 Occupa
33 Ingrid
34 Carved
35 Inhabit
36 Suffix
38 — out
39 Spaniel
40 dukado
41 Swift
42 Glacial
43 Abbr.
44 Lab tub
45 Heredit
47 Miss M.
48 Bishop
49 Eastern
50 Shot
51 Feel
52 Greek
53 "One two"
58 Sea bir
59 Tennis

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Observer

Miniatures

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—The classified ads: Seeks situation—personable, telegraphic gentleman now living in New York desires challenging position involving change of scenery, preferably to Washington, D.C. Rare opportunity for large organization in need of dynamic top leadership. Executive with profile of this quality is not available every year. Requires six-figure salary plus fringes, including large all-expenses-paid residence, jet aircraft, helicopter, etc. Write, wire or phone immediately, J.V. Lind, c/o City Hall, New York City.



Baker

Personal—Martin, son, mother who loves you is in the same house with you and is trying to think. Would you turn down the phone?

Career opportunity—Small country in Southeast Asia requires men trained in losing elections to incumbent president. This is your chance for a long-term career. We will supply on-the-job training during election now in progress and assure regular future elections requiring experienced leaders. Write Ambassador E. E. Hunter, United States Embassy, Saigon.

To whom it may concern—No matter what anyone may say, I am not a candidate for President of the United States. E.M. Kennedy.

Amazing opportunity—Is there some person or bloc in your state, county, town or precinct whose vote you want to throw away? Give them the sharpest needle ever honed. Use Agnewpuncher, the fantastically effective new technique you have read about in the news magazines. Applicants must hurry. Offer may not be available after 1972. Call Republican National Committee: 302-484-6500.

Help wanted—Executive with international interests desires travel Japan. Requires ingenious suggestions for persuading Japanese bigwigs that recent U.S. economic moves were not retaliation for Pearl Harbor. Write the White House, Washington, D.C.

Moscow, Sept. 2 (UPI)—A 47-year-old Soviet journalist, Tatyana Ruzhikova, of Tashkent, has walked 8,000 kilometers and crossed 15 Soviet republics, the trade union newspaper Trud said today. Ruzhikova set off on his trip Nov. 7, 1969, and recently arrived in Moscow, a half-way point in his projected 17,000-kilometer walk around the U.S.S.R.

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The view from a sightseeing cruise boat: a rhesus monkey.

Tarzan's Monkeys Roam Florida 'Jungle'

By Martin Waldron

SILVER SPRING, Fla. (UPI)—In the early 1930s, a Hollywood movie company making Tarzan movies along the Silver River imported rhesus monkeys from South-East Asia to give the central Florida jungle an "African" look.

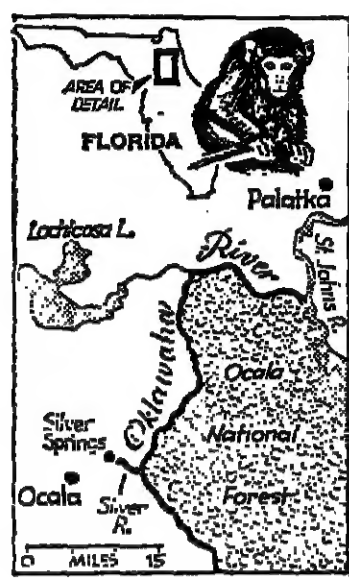
In 1934—after having made several of the early Tarzan epics—the movie company packed up and left. But three of the monkeys could not be caught. They swung among the trees in the deep jungle along the Silver and Oklawaha Rivers, eluding men with nets.

Descendants of the monkeys have adapted themselves to life in central Florida and two packs of them are now seen roaming a 50-mile-long stretch of river forest from near Palatka to Ocala.

Dr. William C. Maples, a University of Florida anthropologist who is an expert on baboons, said that a study of the rhesus monkey packs was yielding information about how wild animals adapt themselves to new climates and new geography.

Graduate students are trying to find out what the monkeys eat and if there has been any change in family structure. No one knows exactly how many monkeys are in the two packs.

One pack ranges along the Ocala National Forest, which follows the Oklawaha, a wild river that would have been destroyed if the Cross-Florida Barge Canal had been allowed to be completed. Work was stopped on the canal just before it



Monkeys live from Palatka to below Ocala.

reached the area where the monkeys live. The second pack of monkeys stays more or less in the vicinity of Silver Springs, a giant welling spring near Ocala that has long been one of Florida's major tourist attractions.

Ross Allen, a naturalist, who developed

Silver Springs and has since retired, said that the Silver River monkeys do not stray far because the captains of the "jungle cruise" boats feed them.

Mr. Allen doubled in some of the swimming and diving scenes for Johnny Weissmuller, the actor who played Tarzan in the films made along the Silver River. "Johnny was too valuable to take a chance on being hurt," Mr. Allen said.

Dr. Maples, the expert on baboons, said that the pack along the Oklawaha, which he estimates to number "certainly less than 100 and perhaps less than 50," eats grass shoots, buds, berries, ash tree leaves, insects and bird eggs.

Some weeks ago, in an attempt to find out the exact range of the monkeys, Dr. Maples asked the University of Florida Information Service to issue a news release asking for reports from people who sighted the Oklawaha pack. Most of his reports had been coming from fishing camp operators.

An unexpected furor followed the issuance of the news release. Many people in the area became alarmed at having said that rhesus monkeys are so powerful that a grown one could twist off a man's arm. There were some demands that the monkeys be caught or fenced in.

Dr. Maples said that although the rhesus monkey is very strong—they grow to be about 3 feet tall and weigh 30 pounds—they flee from human contact, and that there is absolutely no danger to humans from the Florida packs.

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